



# Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated  
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



**A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER**

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

*Merriam-Webster*™ is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1994 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Philippines Copyright 1994 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed).  
— ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover).

1. English language—Dictionaries.

PE1628.M36 1994

423—dc20

93-32603

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

9101112RMcn94

## 236 complexional • compound fracture

overall aspect or character (by changing the ~ of the legislative branch — Trevor Armbrister) — **com-plex-ion-al** \-shnəl, -shə-n'əl/ *adj* — **com-plex-ioned** \-shənd/ *adj*

**com-plex-i-ty** \kəm-'plek-sə-tē, kām-\ n, pl -ties (1685) 1: the quality or state of being complex 2: something complex

**complex number** n (1860): a number of the form  $a + b\sqrt{-1}$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers

**complex plane** n (ca. 1909): a plane whose points are identified by means of complex numbers; esp: ARGAND DIAGRAM

**com-pli-ance** \kəm-'pli-əns/ n (1647) 1 a: the act or process of complying to a desire, demand, or proposal or to coercion b: conformity in fulfilling official requirements 2: a disposition to yield to others 3: the ability of an object to yield elastically when a force is applied: FLEXIBILITY

**com-pli-an-cy** \-ən(t)-sē/ n (1643): COMPLIANCE

**com-pli-ant** \-ənt/ *adj* (1642): ready or disposed to comply: SUBMISSIVE — **com-pli-ant-ly** *adv*

**com-pli-ca-cy** \kām-'pli-kə-sē/ n, pl -cies [2:complicate] (ca. 1828) 1: the quality or state of being complicated 2: something that is complicated

**com-pli-cate** \kām-'plə-kāt/ *vt* -cat-ed; -cat-ing (1621) 1: to combine esp. in an involved or inextricable manner 2: to make complex or difficult 3: INVOLVE; esp: to cause to be more complex or severe (a virus disease complicated by bacterial infection)

**com-pli-cate** \-pli-kāt/ *adj* [L *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare* to fold together, fr. *com-* + *plicare* to fold — more at PLY] (1638) 1: COMPLEX, INTRICATE 2: CONDUPLICATE

**com-pli-cat-ed** \kām-'plə-kā-təd/ *adj* (1656) 1: consisting of parts intricately combined 2: difficult to analyze, understand, or explain *syn* see COMPLEX — **com-pli-cat-ed-ly** *adv* — **com-pli-cat-ed-ness** n

**com-pli-ca-tion** \kām-'pli-kā-shən/ n (15c) 1 a: COMPLEXITY, INTRICACY; esp: a situation or a detail of character complicating the main thread of a plot b: a making difficult, involved, or intricate c: a complex or intricate feature or element d: a difficult factor or issue often appearing unexpectedly and changing existing plans, methods, or attitudes 2: a secondary disease or condition developing in the course of a primary disease or condition

**com-plate** \kām-'pləs, -kām-\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *complic-*, *complex*, fr. L, closely connected, fr. *complicare*] (15c) *archaic*: ASSOCIATE

**com-ple-it** \kəm-'pli-sət/ *adj* (1973): having complicity

**com-ple-it-ous** \-pli-sə-təs/ *adj* (1860): COMPLICIT

**com-ple-i-ty** \kəm-'pli-s(ə)-tē/ n, pl -ties (ca. 1656) 1: association or participation in or as if in a wrongful act 2: an instance of complicity

**com-pli-er** \-'pli(-ə)r/ n (1660): one that complies

**com-pli-ment** \kām-'pli-mənt/ n [F, fr. It *complimento*, fr. Sp *cumplimiento*, fr. *cumplir* to be courteous — more at COMPLY] (1654) 1 a: an expression of esteem, respect, affection, or admiration; esp: an admiring remark b: formal and respectful recognition: HONOR 2 pl: best wishes: REGARDS (accept my ~s) (~s of the season)

**com-pli-ment** \-ment/ *vt* (1735) 1: to pay a compliment to 2: to present with a token of esteem

**com-pli-men-ta-ry** \kām-'plə-'men-t(ə)-rē/ *adj* (1716) 1 a: expressing or containing a compliment b: FAVORABLE (the novel received ~ reviews) 2: given free as a courtesy or favor (~ tickets) — **com-pli-men-ta-ri-ly** \-men-t(ə)-rē-lē, (-)men-'ter-ə-lē/ *adv*

**complimentary close** n (1919): the words (as *sincerely yours*) that conventionally come immediately before the signature of a letter and express the sender's regard for the receiver — called also *complimentary closing*

**com-pline** \kām-'plān, -plīn/ n, often *cap* [ME *compline*, *comple*, fr. OF *comple*, modif. of LL *completa*, fr. L, fem. of *completus* complete] (13c): the seventh and last of the canonical hours

**com-plot** \kām-'plāt/ n [MF *complot* crowd, plot] (1577) *archaic*: PLOT, CONSPIRACY

**com-plot** \kəm-'plāt, kām-\ *vb* (1579) *archaic*: PLOT

**com-ply** \kəm-'pli/ *vi* **com-plied**; **com-ply-ing** [It *complire*, fr. Sp *cumplir* to complete, perform what is due, be courteous, modif. of L *complere* to complete] (1602) 1 *obs*: to be ceremoniously courteous 2: to conform or adapt one's actions to another's wishes, to a rule, or to necessity

**com-po** \kām-(j)pō/ n, pl **compos** [short for *composition*] (1823): any of various composition materials

**com-po-nent** \kām-'pō-nənt, 'kām-, kām-\ n [L *component-*, *componens*, prp. of *componere* to put together — more at COMPOUND] (1645) 1: a constituent part: INGREDIENT 2 a: any one of the vector terms added to form a vector sum or resultant b: a coordinate of a vector; also: either member of an ordered pair of numbers *syn* see ELEMENT — **com-po-nen-tial** \kām-'pō-nen(t)-shəl/ *adj*

**component** *adj* (1664): serving or helping to constitute: CONSTITUTE

**com-port** \kām-'pōrt, -pōrt/ *vb* [MF *comporter* to bear, conduct, fr. L *comportare* to bring together, fr. *com-* + *portare* to carry — more at FARE] *vi* (1589): to be fitting: ACCORD (actions that ~ with policy) ~ *vt*: BEHAVE; esp: to behave in a manner conformable to what is right, proper, or expected (~ed himself well in the crisis) *syn* see BEHAVE — **com-port-ment** \-mənt/ n

**com-port** \kām-'pōrt, -pōrt/ n (1771): COMPOTE 2

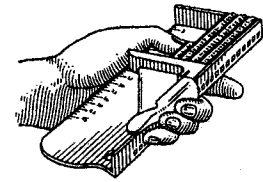
**com-pose** \kəm-'pōz/ *vb* **com-posed**; **com-pos-ing** [ME, fr. MF *composar*, fr. L *componere* (perf. indic. *composui*) — more at COMPOUND] *vi* (15c) 1 a: to form by putting together: FASHION (a committee composed of three representatives — *Current Biog.*) b: to form the substance of: CONSTITUTE (composed of many ingredients) c: to produce (as columns or pages of type) by composition 2 a: to create by mental or artistic labor: PRODUCE (~ a sonnet) b (1): to formulate and write (a piece of music) (2): to compose music for 3: to deal with or act on so as to reduce to a minimum (~ their differences) 4: to arrange in proper or orderly form 5: to free from agitation: CALM, SETTLE (composed himself) ~ *vi*: to practice composition

**com-posed** \-'pōzd/ *adj* (1607): free from agitation: CALM; esp: SELF-POSSESSED *syn* see COOL — **com-pos-ed-ly** \-'pō-zad-lē/ *adv* — **com-pos-ed-ness** \-'pō-zad-nəs/ n

**com-pos-er** \kām-'pō-zər/ n (1597): one that composes; esp: a person who writes music

**composing room** n (1737): the department in a printing office where typesetting and related operations are performed

**composing stick** n (1679): a tray with an adjustable slide that a compositor holds in one hand and sets type into with the other



composing stick

**com-pos-ite** \kām-'pā-zət, kām-\, esp Brit 'kām-pā-zit/ *adj* [L *compositus*, pp. of *componere*] (1563) 1: made up of distinct parts: as a *cap*: relating to or being a modification of the Corinthian order combining angular Ionic volutes with the acanthus-circled bell of the Corinthian b: of or relating to a very large family (Compositae) of dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs, and trees often considered to be the most highly evolved plants and characterized by florets arranged in dense heads that resemble single flowers c: factorable into two or more prime factors other than 1 and itself (8 is a positive ~ integer) 2: combining the typical or essential characteristics of individuals making up a group (the ~ man called the Poet — Richard Poirier) 3 of a statistical hypothesis: specifying a range of values for one or more statistical parameters — compare SIMPLE 10 — **com-pos-ite-ly** *adv*

**composite** n (1656) 1: something composite: COMPOUND 2: a composite plant 3: COMPOSITE FUNCTION 4: a solid material which is composed of two or more substances having different physical characteristics and in which each substance retains its identity while contributing desirable properties to the whole; esp: a structural material made of plastic within which a fibrous material (as silicon carbide) is embedded

**composite** *vt* -it-ed; -it-ing (1923): to make composite or into something composite (composed four soil samples)

**composite function** n (1965): a function whose values are found from two given functions by applying one function to an independent variable and then applying the second function to the result and whose domain consists of those values of the independent variable for which the result yielded by the first function lies in the domain of the second

**com-po-si-tion** \kām-'pā-'zi-shən/ n [ME *compositioun*, fr. MF *compositioun*, fr. L *compositio*-, *compositio*, fr. *componere*] (14c) 1 a: the act or process of composing; *specif*: arrangement into specific proportion or relation and esp. into artistic form b (1): the arrangement of type for printing (hand ~) (2): the production of type or typographic characters (as in photocomposition) arranged for printing 2 a: the manner in which something is composed b: general makeup (the changing ethnic ~ of the city — Leonard Buder) c: the qualitative and quantitative makeup of a chemical compound 3: mutual settlement or agreement 4: a product of mixing or combining various elements or ingredients 5: an intellectual creation: as a: a piece of writing; esp: a school exercise in the form of a brief essay b: a written piece of music esp. of considerable size and complexity 6: the quality or state of being compound 7: the operation of forming a composite function; also: COMPOSITE FUNCTION — **com-po-si-tion-al** \-'zish-nəl, -'zi-shən-n'əl/ *adj* — **com-po-si-tion-al-ly** *adv*

**com-pos-i-tor** \kām-'pā-zə-tər/ n (1569): one who sets type

**com-pos men-tis** \kām-'pōs-'men-təs/ *adj* [L, lit., having mastery of one's mind] (1616): of sound mind, memory, and understanding

**com-post** \kām-'pōst, esp Brit 'pāst/ n [MF, fr. ML *compostum*, fr. L, neut. of *compositus*, *compositus*, pp. of *componere*] (1587) 1: a mixture that consists largely of decayed organic matter and is used for fertilizing and conditioning land 2: MIXTURE, COMPOUND

**com-post** *vt* (1829): to convert (as plant debris) to compost

**com-po-sure** \kām-'pō-zhər/ n (1647): a calmness or repose esp. of mind, bearing, or appearance: SELF-POSSESSION *syn* see EQUANIMITY

**com-pote** \kām-'pōt/ n [F, fr. OF *composte*, fr. L *composita*, fem. of *compositus*, pp.] (1693) 1: a dessert of fruit cooked in syrup 2: a bowl of glass, porcelain, or metal usu. with a base and stem from which compotes, fruits, nuts, or sweets are served

**com-pound** \kām-'paund, kām-\, 'kām-\ *vb* [ME *componen*, fr. MF *compondre*, fr. L *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at POSITION] *vi* (14c) 1: to put together (parts) so as to form a whole: COMBINE (~ ingredients) 2: to form by combining parts (~ a medicine) 3 a: to settle amicably: adjust by agreement b: to agree for a consideration not to prosecute (an offense) (~ a felony) 4 a: to pay (interest) on both the accrued interest and the principal b: to add to: AUGMENT (we ~ed our error in later policy — Robert Lekachman) ~ *vi* 1: to become joined in a compound 2: to come to terms of agreement — **com-pound-able** \-'paund-də-bəl, -paun-\ *adj* — **com-pound-er** n

**com-pound** \kām-'paund, kām-\, 'kām-\ *adj* [ME *componen*, pp. of *componen*] (14c) 1: composed of or resulting from union of separate elements, ingredients, or parts: as a: composed of united similar elements esp. of a kind usu. independent (a ~ plant ovary) b: having the blade divided to the midrib and forming two or more leaflets on a common axis (a ~ leaf) 2: involving or used in a combination 3 a: of a word: constituting a compound b: of a sentence: having two or more main clauses

**com-pound** \kām-'paund/ n (1530) 1 a: a word consisting of components that are words (as *rowboat*, *high school*, *devil-may-care*) b: a word (as *anthropology*, *kilocycle*, *builder*) consisting of any of various combinations of words, combining forms, or affixes 2: something formed by a union of elements or parts; esp: a distinct substance formed by chemical union of two or more ingredients in definite proportion by weight

**com-pound** \kām-'paund/ n [by folk etymology fr. Malay *kampung* group of buildings, village] (1679): a fenced or walled-in area containing a group of buildings and esp. residences

**compound-complex** *adj* (1923) of a sentence: having two or more main clauses and one or more subordinate clauses

**compound eye** n (1836): an eye (as of an insect) made up of many separate visual units

**compound fracture** n (1543): a bone fracture resulting in an open wound through which bone fragments usu. protrude

Extrinsic Evidence Appendix (Vol. 1)

ON *dumpa* to thump, fall suddenly] vt (14c) 1 a: to let fall in or as if in a heap or mass b: to get rid of unceremoniously or irresponsibly c: JETTISON (an airplane ~ing gasoline) 2 slang: to knock down BEAT (the man rushed out and ~ed him — John Corry) 3: to sell in quantity at a very low price; *specif*: to sell abroad at less than the market price at home 4: to copy (data in a computer's internal storage) to an external storage or output device 5: to throw (as a pass) short and softly — often used with *off* ~ vt 1: to fall abruptly: PLUNGE 2: to dump refuse — *dump-er* n — *dump on*: to treat disrespectfully; *esp*: BELITTLE, BAD-MOUTH

**dump** n (1784) 1 a: an accumulation of refuse and discarded materials b: a place where such materials are dumped 2 a: a quantity of reserve materials accumulated at one place b: a place where such materials are stored (ammunition ~) 3: a disorderly, slovenly, or objectionable place 4: an instance of dumping data stored in a computer 5: an act of defecation — usu. used with *take*; often considered vulgar

**dumping** n (1857): the act of one that dumps; *esp*: the selling of goods in quantity at below market price

**dumping ground** n (1857): a place to which unwanted people or things are sent

**dump-ish** \dʌm-pɪʃ/ adj [dumps] (1519): SAD, MELANCHOLY

**dump-ling** \dʌm-plɪŋ/ n [perh. alter. of *lump*] (ca. 1600) 1 a: a small mass of leavened dough cooked by boiling or steaming b: a usu. baked dessert of fruit wrapped in dough 2: something soft and rounded like a dumpling; *esp*: a short fat person or animal

**dumps** \dʌm(p)s/ n pl [prob. fr. D *domp* haze, fr. MD *damp* — more at DAMP] (1529): a gloomy state of mind: DESPONDENCY (in the ~)

**Dump-ster** \dʌm(p)-stər/ trademark — used for a large trash receptacle

**dump truck** n (1930): an automotive truck for the transportation of bulk material that has a body which tilts to dump its contents

**dump-y** \dʌm-pi/ adj **dump-er**: **-est** [E dial. *dump* (lump)] (1750) 1: being short and thick in build: SQUAT 2: SHABBY, DINGY — *dump-i-ly* \-pə-lee/ adv — **dump-i-ness** \-pə-nəs/ n

**dump level** n (1838): a surveyor's level with a short telescope rigidly fixed and rotating only in a horizontal plane

**dun** \dʌn/ adj [ME, fr. OE *dunn* — more at DUSK] (bef. 12c) 1 a: having the color dun b of a horse: having a grayish yellow coat with black mane and tail 2: marked by dullness and drabness — **dun-ness** \dʌn-nəs/ n

**dun** n (14c) 1: a dun horse 2: a variable color averaging a nearly neutral slightly brownish dark gray 3: a subadult mayfly; also: an artificial fly tied to imitate such an insect

**dun** vt **dunned**; **dun-ning** [origin unknown] (ca. 1626) 1: to make persistent demands upon for payment 2: PLAGUE, PESTER

**dun** n (1628) 1: one who duns 2: an urgent request; *esp*: a demand for payment

**Dun-can Phye** \dʌn-kən-ˈfi/ adj (1926): of, relating to, or constituting furniture designed and built by or in the style of Duncan Phye

**dunce** \dʌnt(s)/ n [John Duns Scotus, whose once accepted writings were ridiculed in the 16th cent.] (1587): one who is slow-witted or stupid

**dunce cap** n (1840): a conical cap formerly used as a punishment for slow learners at school — called also *dunce's cap*

**dun-der-head** \dʌn-dər-ˈhed/ n [perh. fr. D *donder* thunder + E *head*; akin to OHG *thonar* thunder — more at THUNDER] (ca. 1625): DUNCE, BLOCKHEAD — **dun-der-head-ed** \dʌn-dər-ˈhe-dəd/ adj

**dun-drearies** \dʌn-ˈdrɪ-ɪz/ n pl, often cap [Lord Dunsdray, character in the play *Our American Cousin* (1858), by Tom Taylor] (ca. 1922): long flowing sideburns

**dune** \dʌn/ also \dyūn/ n [F, fr. OF, fr. MD; akin to OE *dūn* down — more at DOWN] (1790): a hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind — **dune-like** \-lɪk/ adj

**dune buggy** n (1956): an off-road motor vehicle with oversize tires for use esp. on sand

**dune-land** \dʌn-ˈlænd/ n (1922): an area having many dunes

**dung** \dʌŋ/ n [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *dyngja* manure pile] (bef. 12c) 1: the excrement of an animal: MANURE 2: something repulsive — **dungy** \dʌŋ-ē/ adj

**dung** vt (bef. 12c): to fertilize or dress with manure ~ vi: DEFECATE

**dun-ga-ree** \dʌŋ-gə-ˈre/ \dʌŋ-gə-ˈri/ n [Hindi *dūgrī*] (1673) 1: a heavy coarse durable cotton twill woven from colored yarns; *specif*: blue denim 2 pl: clothes made usu. of blue denim

**dung beetle** n (ca. 1634): a beetle (as a tumblebug) that rolls balls of dung in which to lay eggs and on which the larvae feed

**Dunge-ness crab** \dʌn-jo-nəs-/ n [Dungeness, village on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Washington] (1925): a large edible crab (*Cancer magister*) of the Pacific coast of No. America from Alaska to California

**dun-geon** \dʌn-jən/ n [ME *dunjon*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *dominion*, domnio keep, mastery, fr. L *dominus* lord — more at DOMINATE] (14c) 1: DUNJON 2: a dark usu. underground prison or vault

**dung-hill** \dʌŋ-ˈhɪl/ n (14c) 1: a heap of dung 2: something (as a situation or condition) that is repulsive or degraded

**du-nite** \dʌ-nɪt, -ˈda-/ n [Mt. Dun, New Zealand] (ca. 1868): a granitoid igneous rock consisting chiefly of olivine — **du-nit-ic** \dʌ-nɪ-tɪk, -ˈda-/ adj

**dunk** \dʌŋk/ vb [PaG *dunke*, fr. MHG *dunken*, fr. OHG *dunkōn* — more at TINGE] vt (1919) 1: to dip (as a piece of bread) into a beverage while eating 2: to dip or submerge temporarily in liquid 3: to throw (a basketball) into the basket from above the rim ~ vi 1: to submerge oneself in water 2: to make a dunk shot in basketball

**dunk** n (ca. 1944): the act or action of dunking; *esp*: DUNK SHOT

**Dunk-er** \dʌŋ-kər/ or **Dun-kard** \-kərd/ n [PaG *Dunker*, fr. *dunke*] (1744): a member of the Church of the Brethren or any of several other orig. German Baptist denominations practicing trine immersion and love feasts and refusing to take oaths or to perform military service

**Dun-kirk** \dʌn-ˈkɜrk, -ˈdʌn-/ n [Dunkirk or Dunkerque, France, scene of the evacuation of Allied forces in 1940] (1941) 1: a retreat to avoid total defeat 2: a crisis situation that requires a desperate last effort to forestall certain failure (a ~ for U.S. foreign policy — Time)

**dunk shot** n (ca. 1961): a shot in basketball made by jumping high into the air and throwing the ball down through the basket

**dun-lin** \dʌn-lən/ n, pl **dunlins** or **dunlin** [ˈdʌn + -lin (alter. of -ling)] (ca. 1532): a small widely distributed sandpiper (*Calidris alpina*) largely cinnamon to rusty brown above and white below

**Dun-lop** \dʌn-ləp, -ˈdʌn-/ n [Dunlop, Ayrshire, Scotland] (ca. 1780): a Scottish cheese similar to cheddar

**dun-nage** \dʌ-nɪj/ n [origin unknown] (15c) 1: loose materials used to support and protect cargo in a ship's hold; also: padding in a shipping container 2: BAGGAGE

**duo** \dʉ-ˈ(dʉ also ˈdyū-/ n, pl **du-os** [It, fr. L, two — more at TWO] (1590) 1: DUET 2: PAIR 2

**duo-comb form** [L *duo*]: two (duologue)

**duo-de-cil-lion** \dʉ-ˈdɪ-sil-yən, ˈdyū-/ n, often attrib [L *duodecim* twelve + E *-illion* (as in *million*)] (1875) — see NUMBER table

**duo-dec-i-mal** \dʉ-ˈdɪ-de-sə-məl, ˈdyū-/ adj [L *duodecim* — more at DOZEN] (1727): of, relating to, or proceeding by twelve or the scale of twelve — **duodecimal** n

**duo-dec-i-mo** \-mō/ n, pl **-mos** [L, abl. of *duodecim*us twelfth, fr. *duodecim*] (1658): TWELVEMO

**du-o-de-num** \dʉ-ˈdɛ-nəm, dʉ-ˈdɛ-nəm also ˈdyū-/ n, pl **-de-na** \-dɛ-nə, -ˈdɛ-nə/ or **-denums** [ME, fr. ML, fr. L *duodeni* twelve each, fr. *duodecim* twelve; fr. its length, about 12 fingers' breadth] (14c): the first part of the small intestine extending from the pylorus to the jejunum — **du-o-de-nal** \-dɛ-nəl, -ˈdɛ-nəl/ adj

**duo-logue** \dʉ-ˈlɔg, -ˈlæɡ also ˈdyū-/ n (1864): a dialogue between two persons

**duo-mo** \dʉ-ˈ(dʉ-mō/ n, pl **duomos** [It, fr. L *domus* house — more at DOME] (1549): CATHEDRAL

**du-op-o-ly** \dʉ-ˈə-pə-lē also ˈdyū-/ n, pl **-lies** [duo- + -poly (as in *monopoly*)] (1920) 1: an oligopoly limited to two sellers 2: preponderant influence or control by two political powers — **du-op-o-lis-tic** \-ə-pə-ˈlɪs-tɪk/ adj

**dup** \dʌp/ vt [contr. of *do up*] (1547) archaic: OPEN

**dupe** \dʉp also ˈdyūp/ n [F, fr. MF *duppe*, prob. alter. of *huppe* hood-poe] (1681): one that is easily deceived or cheated: FOOL

**dupe** vt **duped**; **dup-ing** (1704): to make a dupe of — **du-per** n

**syn** DUPE, GULL, TRICK, HOAX mean to deceive by underhanded means. DUPE suggests unwariness in the person deluded. GULL stresses credulousness or readiness to be imposed on (as through greed) on the part of the victim. TRICK implies an intent to delude by means of a ruse or fraud but does not always imply a vicious intent. HOAX implies the contriving of an elaborate or adroit imposture in order to deceive.

**dupe** n or vb (ca. 1900): DUPLICATE

**dup-ery** \dʉ-pə-ˈre also ˈdyū-/ n, pl **-er-ies** (1759) 1: the condition of being duped 2: the act or practice of duping

**dup-lex** \dʉ-plɛ also ˈdyū-/ adj [L *duplex* double — more at DOUBLE] (15c) 1: having two elements 2 a: marked by two or a multiple of two beats per measure of music (~ time) b of rhythm: consisting of a meter based on disyllabic feet

**du-plex** \dʉ-ˈpleks also ˈdyū-/ adj [L, fr. *duo* two + -plex -fold — more at TWO, -FOLD] (1567) 1 a: having two principal elements or parts: DOUBLE, TWOFOLD b: having complementary polynucleotide strands (~ DNA) 2: allowing telecommunication in opposite directions simultaneously

**duplex** vt (1833): to make duplex

**duplex** n (1922): something duplex: as a: a 2-family house b: DU-PLEX APARTMENT c: a duplex molecule of DNA or of RNA and DNA

**duplex apartment** n (ca. 1925): an apartment having rooms on two floors

**du-plex-er** \dʉ-ˈplek-sər also ˈdyū-/ n (ca. 1932): a switching device that permits alternate transmission and reception with the same radio antenna

**du-pli-cate** \dʉ-pli-kət also ˈdyū-/ adj [ME, fr. L *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare* to double, fr. *duplic-*, *duplex*] (15c) 1: consisting of or existing in two corresponding or identical parts or examples (~ invoices) 2: being the same as another (~ copies)

**du-pli-cate** \dʉ-pli-kāt also ˈdyū-/ vb **-cat-ed**; **-cat-ing** vt (15c) 1: to make double or twofold 2 a: to make a copy of (a cell ~s itself when it divides) b: to produce something equal to (trying to ~ last year's success) c: to do over or again often needlessly (*duplicated effort*) ~ vi: to become duplicated; also: REPEAT — **du-pli-ca-tive** \-kə-tɪv/ adj

**du-pli-cate** \-kət/ n (1532) 1 a: either of two things exactly alike and usu. produced at the same time or by the same process b: an additional copy of something (as a book or stamp) already in a collection 2: one that resembles or corresponds to another: COUNTERPART 3: two identical copies — used in the phrase *in duplicate* **syn** see REPRODUCTION

**duplicate bridge** n (1926): a tournament form of contract bridge in which identical deals are played in order to compare individual scores

**du-pli-ca-tion** \dʉ-pli-kā-shən also ˈdyū-/ n (15c) 1 a: the act or process of duplicating b: the quality or state of being duplicated 2: DUPLICATE, COUNTERPART 3: a part of a chromosome in which the genetic material is repeated; also: the process of forming a duplication

**du-pli-ca-tor** \dʉ-pli-kā-tər also ˈdyū-/ n (1893): one that duplicates; *specif*: a machine for making copies of graphic matter

**du-pli-c-i-tous** \dʉ-pli-sə-təs also ˈdyū-/ adj (1928): marked by duplicity — **du-pli-c-i-tous-ly** adv

**du-pli-c-i-ty** \dʉ-pli-sə-tē also ˈdyū-/ n, pl **-ties** [ME *duplitate*, fr. MF, fr. LL *duplitate*, *duplitas*, fr. L *duplex*] (15c) 1: contradictory doubleness of thought, speech, or action; *esp*: the belying of one's true intentions by deceptive words or action 2: the quality or state of being double or twofold 3: the technically incorrect use of two or more distinct items (as claims, charges, or defenses) in a single legal action

**du-ra-ble** \dʉr-ə-bəl also ˈdyū-/ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *durabilis*, fr. *durare* to last — more at DURING] (14c): able to exist for a long time without significant deterioration; also: designed to be durable (~

\ə/ abut \ˈkɪtən/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ˈæ/ ace \ə/ mop, mar \ə/ out \ə/ chin \ə/ bet \ə/ easy \ə/ go \ə/ hit \ə/ ice \ə/ job \ŋ/ sing \ə/ go \ə/ law \ə/ boy \ə/ thin \ə/ the \ə/ loot \ə/ foot \ə/ yet \ə/ vision \ə/ k, ʔ, æ, œ, u, ū, see Guide to Pronunciation

## 360 durableness • dwarf

goods) *syn* see LASTING — **du-ra-bil-i-ty** \dūr-ə-'bi-lə-tē, -dyūr-ə-  
**du-ra-ble-ness** \dūr-ə-bəl-nəs, -dyūr-ə-*n* — **du-ra-bly** \-blē-*adv*  
**du-rable press** *n* (1966) : PERMANENT PRESS  
**du-ra-ble** \dūr-ə-bəlz *also* 'dyūr-ə-*n pl* (1941) : consumer goods (as  
vehicles and household appliances) that are typically used repeatedly  
over a period of years — called also *du-rable goods*  
**du-ral-u-min** \dūr-'ral-yə-mən *also* dyūr-ə-*n* [fr. *Duralumin*, a trademark]  
(1910) : a light strong alloy of aluminum, copper, manganese, and  
magnesium  
**du-ra-ma-ter** \dūr-ə-mā-tər, -dyūr-, -mā-ə-*n* [ME, fr. ML, lit., hard  
mother] (14c) : the tough fibrous membrane that envelops the brain  
and spinal cord external to the arachnoid and pia mater  
**du-rance** \dūr-ən(t)s *also* 'dyūr-ə-*n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *durare* to endure, fr.  
L *durare*] (15c) 1 *archaic* : ENDURANCE 2 : restraint by or as if by  
physical force — usu. used in the phrase *du-rance vile*  
**du-ra-tion** \dūr-'rā-shən *also* dyūr-ə-*n* (14c) 1 : continuance in time 2  
: the time during which something exists or lasts  
**du-ra-tive** \dūr-ə-tiv, -dyūr-ə-*adj* (1889) : CONTINUATIVE — **durative** *n*  
**dur-bar** \dər-'bār, -dər-ə-*n* [Hindi *darbār*, fr. Per, fr. *dar* door + *bār*  
admission, audience] (1609) 1 : court held by an Indian prince 2 : a  
formal reception held by an Indian prince or an African ruler  
**du-ress** \dūr-'res *also* dyūr-ə-*n* [ME *duresse*, fr. MF *duresse* hardness,  
severity, fr. L *duritia*, fr. *durus*] (15c) 1 : forcible restraint or restriction  
2 : compulsion by threat; *specif* : unlawful constraint  
**Dur-ham** \dər-əm, -dər-əm, -dūr-əm-*n* [County *Durham*, England]  
(1810) : SHORTHORN  
**Durham Rule** *n* [Monte *Durham*, 20th cent. Am. litigant] (1955) : a  
legal hypothesis under which a person is not judged responsible for a  
criminal act that is attributed to a mental disease or defect  
**du-ri-an** \dūr-ē-ən, -ē-ān *also* 'dyūr-ə-*n* [Malay] (1588) 1 : a large  
oval tasty but foul-smelling fruit with a prickly rind 2 : an East  
Indian tree (*Durio zibethinus*) of the silk-cotton family that bears *du-ri-ans*  
**dur-ing** \dūr-ɪŋ *also* 'dyūr-ə-*prep* [ME, fr. prp. of *duren* to last, fr. OF  
*durer*, fr. L *durare* to harden, endure, fr. *durus* hard; perh. akin to Skt  
*dāru* wood] — more at TREE (14c) 1 : throughout the duration of  
(swims every day ~ the summer) 2 : at a point in the course of (was  
offered a job ~ a visit to the capital)  
**dur-mast oak** \dər-'mast-ə-*n* [perh. alter. of *dun mast*, fr. *dun* +  
*mast*] (1791) : a European oak (*Quercus petraea*) valued esp. for its  
dark heavy tough elastic wood and for its tannin-rich bark  
**durn** \dɜrn, -durned \dɜrn(d)-*var* of DARN, DARNED  
**du-ro** \dūr-(ə)ə-*n, pl* *duros* [Sp. short for *peso duro* hard peso] (1832)  
: a Spanish or Spanish American peso or silver dollar  
**du-roc** \dūr-'rək *also* 'dyūr-ə-*n, often* *cap* [*Duroc*, 19th cent. Am. stall-  
ion] (1883) : any of a breed of large vigorous red American hogs  
**du-rom-e-ter** \dūr-'rā-mə-tər *also* dyūr-ə-*n* [L *durus* hard] (ca. 1879) : an  
instrument for measuring hardness  
**dur-ra** *also* **du-ra** \dūr-ə-*n* [Ar *dhurah*] (1798) : any of several grain  
sorghums widely grown in warm dry regions  
**durst** \dɜrst *archaic & dial* past of DARE  
**du-rum wheat** \dūr-əm-, -dyūr-, -dər-əm-, -dər-əm-*n* [NL *durum*, fr.  
L neut. of *durus* hard] (ca. 1903) : a wheat (*Triticum durum*) that  
yields a glutinous flour used esp. in pasta — called also *durum*  
**dusk** \dɒsk, -adj [ME *dusk*, alter. of OE *dox*; akin to L *fuscus* dark  
brown, OE *dunn* dun, *dūst* dusk] (13c) : DUSKY  
**dusk vi** (13c) : to become dark ~ *vt* : to make dark or gloomy  
**dusk n** (1622) 1 : the darker part of twilight esp. at night 2 : dark-  
ness or semidarkness caused by the shutting out of light  
**dusky** \dɒs-kē-*adj* **dusk-i-er**, -est (1558) 1 : somewhat dark in  
color; *specif* : having dark skin 2 : marked by slight or deficient light  
: SHADOWY — **dusk-i-ly** \-kē-lē-*adv* — **dusk-i-ness** \-kē-nəs-*n*  
**dust** \dɒst-*n* [ME, fr. OE *dūst*; akin to OHG *tunst* storm, and prob.  
to L *fumus* smoke — more at FUME] (bef. 12c) 1 : fine particles of  
matter (as of earth) 2 : the particles into which something disinte-  
grates 3 a : something worthless b : a state of humiliation 4 a  
: the earth esp. as a place of burial b : the surface of the ground 5 a  
: a cloud of dust b : CONFUSION, DISTURBANCE 6 *archaic* : a single  
particle (as of earth) 7 *Brit* : refuse ready for collection — **dust-less**  
\lɒs-*adj* — **dust-like** \-lɪk-*adj*  
**dust vt** (1530) 1 *archaic* : to make dusty 2 : to make free of dust 3  
a : to sprinkle with fine particles b : to sprinkle in the form of dust  
~ *vi* 1 of a bird : to work dust into the feathers 2 : to remove dust  
3 : to give off dust  
**dust-bin** \dɒs(t)-bɪn-*n* (1848) 1 *Brit* : a can for trash or garbage 2  
: DUSTHEAP  
**dust bowl** *n* (1936) : a region that suffers from prolonged droughts and  
dust storms  
**dust-cov-er** \-kə-vər-*n* (1899) 1 : a cover (as of cloth or plastic) used  
to protect furniture or equipment from dust 2 : DUST JACKET  
**dust devil** *n* (1888) : a small whirlwind containing sand or dust  
**dust-er** \dɒs-tər-*n* (1576) 1 : one that removes dust 2 a (1) : a  
long lightweight overgarment to protect clothing from dust (2) : a  
long coat cut like a duster — called also *duster coat* b : a dress-length  
housecoat 3 : one that scatters fine particles; *specif* : a device for  
applying insecticidal or fungicidal dusts to crops 4 : DUST STORM  
**dust-heap** \dɒst-(h)ēp-*n* (1599) 1 : a pile of refuse 2 : a category of  
forgotten items (the ~ of history — *New Republic*)  
**dust jacket** *n* (1926) : a paper cover for a book  
**dust-man** \dɒs(t)-mən-*n* (1707) *Brit* : a collector of trash or garbage  
**dust mop** *n* (1953) : DRY MOP  
**dust off vt** (1940) : to bring out or back to use again  
**dust-pan** \dɒs(t)-pən-*n* (1783) : a shovel-shaped pan for sweepings  
**dust storm** *n* (1879) 1 : a dust-laden whirlwind that moves across an  
arid region and is usu. associated with hot dry air and marked by high  
electrical tension 2 : strong winds bearing clouds of dust  
**dust-up** \dɒs-,təp-*n* (1897) : ROW, FIGHT  
**dust wrapper** *n* (1932) : DUST JACKET  
**dusty** \dɒs-tē-*adj* **dust-i-er**, -est (13c) 1 : covered or abounding  
with dust 2 : consisting of dust : POWDERY 3 : resembling dust 4  
: lacking vitality : DRY (~ scholarship) 5 *Brit* : UNSATISFACTORY —  
used esp. in the phrases *dusty answer* and *not so dusty* — **dust-i-ly**  
\dɒs-tē-lē-*adv* — **dust-i-ness** \-tē-nəs-*n*

**dusty miller** *n* (ca. 1825) : any of several plants having ashy-gray or  
white tomentose leaves; *esp* : an herbaceous artemisia (*Artemisia stel-  
leriana*) with greyish foliage found along the eastern coast of the U.S.  
**dutch** \dɒʃ-*adv, often* *cap* (1914) : with each person paying his or her  
own way

**Dutch** \dɒʃ-*adj* [ME *Duch*, fr. MD *duutsch*; akin to OHG *diutisc*  
German, OE *thēod* nation, Goth *thiudisko* as a gentile, *thiuda* people,  
Oscan *touto* city] (14c) 1 *archaic* : of, relating to, or in any of the  
Germanic languages of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Low  
Countries 2 *archaic* : of, relating to, or in the Dutch of the Netherlands 3  
*archaic* : of or relating to the Germanic peoples of Germany, Austria,  
Switzerland, and the Low Countries 4 : of or relating to the Nether-  
lands or its inhabitants 5 : GERMAN 3 : of or relating to the Pennsylv-  
ania Dutch or their language — **Dutch-ly** *adv*

**Dutch n** (14c) 1 *archaic* (1) : any of the Germanic languages of  
Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Low Countries (2) : GERMAN  
3 b : the Germanic language of the Netherlands 2 **Dutch pl** a  
*archaic* : the Germanic peoples of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and  
the Low Countries b : GERMAN 2a, b c : the people of the Nether-  
lands 3 : PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH 4 : DANDER (her ~ is up) 5 : DISFA-  
VOR, TROUBLE (in ~ with the boss)

**Dutch cheese** *n* (1829) chiefly Northern : COTTAGE CHEESE

**Dutch clover** *n* (1800) : WHITE CLOVER

**Dutch Colonial** *adj* (1922) : characterized by a gambrel roof with  
overhanging eaves

**Dutch courage** *n* (1809) : courage artificially stimulated esp. by drink;  
*also* : drink taken for courage

**Dutch door** *n* (ca. 1890) : a door divided horizontally so that the lower  
or upper part can be shut separately

**Dutch elm disease** *n* (1927) : a disease of elms caused by an ascomy-  
cetous fungus (*Ceratocystis ulmi*) and characterized by yellowing of the  
foliage, defoliation, and death

**Dutch hoe** *n* (1744) : SCUFFLE HOE

**dutch-man** \dɒʃ-mən-*n* (14c) 1 *cap* *archaic* : a member of any of  
the Germanic peoples of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Low  
Countries 2 : a native or inhabitant of the Netherlands 3 : a person  
of Dutch descent 4 : GERMAN 1a, b 2 : a device for hiding or coun-  
teracting structural defects

**Dutchman's-breeches** \dɒʃ-mənz-  
'brɪ-ʃəz-*n pl* but sing or *pl* in constr  
(1837) : a spring-flowering herb (*Dicentra  
cucullaria*) of the fumitory family occur-  
ring in the eastern U.S. and having finely  
divided leaves and cream-white doubles  
spurred flowers

**Dutchman's-pipe** \-pɪp-*n, pl* **Dutch-  
man's-pipes** \-pɪps-*n* (1845) : a vine  
(*Aristolochia durior*) with large leaves and  
early summer flowers having the tube of  
the calyx curved like the bowl of a pipe

**Dutch oven** *n* (1769) 1 : a metal shield  
for roasting before an open fire 2 : a  
brick oven in which cooking is done by  
the preheated walls 3 a : a cast-iron  
kettle with a tight cover that is used for  
baking in an open fire b : a heavy pot  
with a tight-fitting domed cover

**Dutch roll** *n* (1913) : a combination of  
directional and lateral oscillation of an  
airplane

**dutch treat** *n, often* *cap* D (1887) : a meal or other entertainment for  
which each person pays his or her own way

**dutch treat** *adv, often* *cap* D (1942) : DUTCH (go *dutch treat*)

**dutch uncle** *n* (1837) : one who admonishes sternly and bluntly

**du-te-ous** \dū-tē-əs *also* 'dyū-ə-*adj* [irreg. fr. *duty*] (1593) : DUTIFUL,  
OBEDIENT

**du-ti-able** \dū-tē-ə-bəl *also* 'dyū-ə-*adj* (1774) : subject to a duty

**du-ti-ful** \dū-ti-fəl *also* 'dyū-ə-*adj* (1552) 1 : filled with or motivated  
by a sense of duty 2 : proceeding from or expressive of a sense of duty

**du-ti-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē-*adv* — **du-ti-ful-ness** \-fəl-nəs-*n*

**du-ty** \dū-tē-*also* 'dyū-ə-*n, pl* **duties** [ME *duete*, fr. AF *duetē*, fr. OF  
*deu due*] (13c) 1 : conduct due to parents and superiors : RESPECT 2  
a : obligatory tasks, conduct, service, or functions that arise from one's  
position (as in life or in a group) b (1) : assigned service or business  
(2) : active military service (3) : a period of being on duty 3 a : a  
moral or legal obligation b : the force of moral obligation 4 : TAX;  
*esp* : a tax on imports 5 a : WORK 1a b (1) : the service required  
(as of an electric machine) under specified conditions (2) : functional,  
application : USE (got double ~ out of the trip) (3) : use as a substi-  
tute (making the word do ~ for the thing — Edward Sapir) *syn* see  
FUNCTION, TASK — **off duty** : free from assignment or responsibility

— **on duty** : engaged in or responsible for an assigned task or duty

**duty** *adj* (1806) 1 : done as a duty 2 : being on duty : assigned to  
specified tasks or functions (the ~ officer)

**duty-free** \dū-tē-frē, -dyū-, -dū-tē-,*adj* or *adv* (1689) 1 : without  
payment of customs duties : free from duties (imported ~) (~ goods)

2 : relating to or selling duty-free goods (~ shop)

**du-m-vir** \dū-əm-vər *also* dyū-ə-*n* [L, fr. *duum* (gen. of *duo* two) +  
*vir* man] (1600) 1 : one of two Roman officers or magistrates consti-  
tuting a board or court 2 : one of two people jointly holding power

— **du-m-vi-rate** \-və-rət-*n*

**du-vet** \d(yū)-və-, -d(yū)-və-,*n* [F] (1758) : COMFORTER 2b

**duve-ty** \dū-və-, -tēn-, -dyū-, -dōv-, -tēn-,*n* [F *duvetine*, fr. *duvet* down, fr.  
MF, alter. of (assumed) MF *duvet*, dim. of OF *dun*, *dum* down, fr. ON  
*dunn* — more at DOWN] (1913) : a smooth lustrous velvety fabric

**dux-elles** \dük-'sel, -səl-*n* [Marquis Louis Chalon du Blé d'Ux-  
elles 1658 Fr. nobleman] (1877) : a garnish or stuffing made esp. of  
finely chopped sautéed mushrooms

**dwarf** \dwɔrf-*n, pl* **dwarfs** \dwɔrfz/ *also* **dwarves** \dwɔrvz/ *often*  
*attrib* [ME *dwerf*, *dwerf*, fr. OE *dweorg*, *dweorh*; akin to OHG *zwēr*  
dwarf] (bef. 12c) 1 a : a person of unusually small stature; *esp* : one  
whose bodily proportions are abnormal b : an insignificant person 2  
: an animal or plant much below normal size 3 : a small legendary  
manlike being who is usu. misshapen and ugly and skilled as an artifi-



Dutchman's-breeches



**en-thu-si-ast** \-ast, -ast\ *n* (1570): a person filled with enthusiasm; as a: one who is ardently attached to a cause, object, or pursuit (a sports car) b: one who tends to become ardently absorbed in an interest  
**en-thu-si-as-tic** \in-thü-sē-as-tik, en-, also -thü-s\ *adj* (1603): filled with or marked by enthusiasm — **en-thu-si-as-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*  
**en-thy-meme** \en(t)-thi-mēm\ *n* [L *enthymema*, fr. Gk *enthymēma*, fr. *enthymēsthai* to keep in mind, fr. *en-* + *thymos* mind, soul] (1552): a syllogism in which one of the premises is implicit  
**en-tice** \in-tis, en- \ *vt* **en-ticed**; **en-tic-ing** [ME, fr. MF *enticier*, fr. (assumed) VL *intitiare*, fr. L *in-* + *titio* firebrand] (14c): to attract artfully or adroitly or by arousing hope or desire; TEMPT *syn* see LURE — **en-tice-ment** \-ti-smənt\ *n* — **en-tic-ing-ly** \-ti-siŋ-lē\ *adv*  
**en-tire** \in-tir, 'en- \ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *entir*, fr. L *integer*, lit., untouched, fr. *in-* + *tangere* to touch — more at TANGENT] (14c) 1: having no element or part left out: WHOLE (was alone the ~ day) 2: complete in degree: TOTAL (their ~ devotion to their family) 3: consisting of one piece b: HOMOGENEOUS, UNMIXED c: INTACT (strove to keep the collection ~) 4: not castrated 5: having the margin continuous or free from indentations (an ~ leaf) *syn* see WHOLE, PERFECT — **en-tire-adv** — **en-tire-ness** *n*  
**entire** *n* (1597) 1 archaic: the whole; ENTIRETY 2: STALLION  
**en-tire-ly** *adv* (14c) 1: to the full or entire extent; COMPLETELY (I agree ~ you are ~ welcome) 2: to the exclusion of others: SOLELY (by my own efforts)  
**en-tire-ty** \in-ti-rē-tē, -tī-(ə)-rē-tē\ *n*, pl -ties (1548) 1: the state of being entire or complete 2: SUM TOTAL, WHOLE  
**en-ti-tle** \in-ti-tl, en- \ *vt* **en-titled**; **en-ti-tling** \-ti-tliŋ, -tī-lŋ\ [ME, fr. MF *entituler*, fr. LL *intitulare*, fr. L *in-* + *titulus* title] (14c) 1: to give a title to: DESIGNATE 2: to furnish with proper grounds for seeking or claiming something (this ticket ~s the bearer to free admission)  
**en-ti-tle-ment** \-ti-tl-mənt\ *n* (1944) 1: the state or condition of being entitled: RIGHT b: a right to benefits specified esp. by law or contract 2: a government program providing benefits to members of a specified group; also: funds supporting or distributed by such a program  
**en-ti-ty** \en-tē-tē, 'e-nə- \ *n*, pl -ties [ML *entitas*, fr. L *ent-*, *ens* existing thing, fr. coined prp. of *esse* to be — more at IS] (1596) 1: a: BEING, EXISTENCE; esp.: independent, separate, or self-contained existence b: the existence of a thing as contrasted with its attributes 2: something that has separate and distinct existence and objective or conceptual reality  
**ento-** — see ENT-  
**en-to-derm** \en-tə-dərm\ *n* (1879): ENDODERM — **en-to-der-mal** \en-tə-dər-məl\ *adj* — **en-to-der-mic** \-mik\ *adj*  
**en-toil** \in-tōi(ə)\ *n* (1581): ENTRAP, ENMESH  
**entom-** or **entomo-** *comb form* [F, fr. Gk *entomon*]: insect (*entomophagous*)  
**en-tomb** \in-tūm, en- \ *vt* [ME *entoumben*, fr. MF *entomber*, fr. *en-* + *tombe* tomb] (1576) 1: to deposit in a tomb: BURY 2: to serve as a tomb for — **en-tomb-ment** \-tūm-mənt\ *n*  
**en-to-mo-fau-na** \en-tə-mō-fō-nə, -fā- \ *n* [NL] (1951): a fauna of insects: the insects of an environment or region  
**en-to-mol-o-gy** \en-tə-mā-lə-jē\ *n* [F *entomologie*, fr. Gk *entomon* insect fr. neut. of *entomos* cut up, fr. *en-* + *temnein* to cut] + F *-logie* — more at TOME] (1766): a branch of zoology that deals with insects — **en-to-mol-o-gi-cal** \-mə-lā-jī-kəl\ *adj* — **en-to-mol-o-gi-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **en-to-mol-o-gist** \en-tə-mā-lə-jist\ *n*  
**en-to-moph-a-gous** \en-tə-mā-fə-gəs\ *adj* (1847): feeding on insects  
**en-to-moph-i-lous** \en-tə-mā-fī-ləs\ *adj* (1880): normally pollinated by insects — compare ZOOFILIC — **en-to-moph-i-ly** \-lē\ *n*  
**en-to-proct** \en-tə-prəkt\ *n* [ultim. fr. *ent-* + Gk *prōktos* anus] (1940): any of a phylum (Entoprocta) of animals that are very similar to bryozoans but lack a true coelom and have the anus located near the mouth inside a crown of tentacles  
**en-tour-age** \än-tü-rāzh\ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *entourer* to surround, fr. *entour* around, fr. *en* in (fr. L *in*) + *tour* circuit — more at TURN] (1834) 1: one's attendants or associates 2: SURROUNDINGS  
**en-tracte** \ä(n)-trakt, -trākt, ä(n)- \ *n* [F, fr. *entre-inter* + *acte* act] (ca. 1842) 1: a dance; piece of music or interlude performed between two acts of a play 2: the interval between two acts of a play  
**en-trails** \en-trālz, -trälz\ *n* pl [ME *entrailles*, fr. MF, fr. ML *intusalia*, alter. of L *intestina*, pl. of *intestinus* intestine, fr. neut. of *intestinus* interior] (14c) 1: BOWELS, VISCERA; broadly: internal parts 2: the inner workings of something (the ~ of the movie industry)  
**en-train** \in-trān\ *vt* [MF *entrainer*, fr. *en-* + *trainer* to draw, drag — more at TRAIN] (1568) 1: to draw along with or after oneself 2: to draw in and transport (as solid particles or gas) by the flow of a fluid 3: to incorporate (air bubbles) into concrete 4: to determine or modify the phase or period of (circadian rhythms ~ed by a light cycle) — **en-train-er** *n* — **en-train-ment** \-trān-mənt\ *n*  
**en-train-v** (1881): to put aboard a train ~ *vi*: to go aboard a train  
**en-trance** \en-trān(t)s\ *n* (15c) 1: power or permission to enter 2: ADMISSION 2: the act of entering 3: the means or place of entry 4: the point at which a voice or instrument part begins in ensemble music 5: the first appearance of an actor in a scene  
**en-trance** \in-trān(t)s, en- \ *vt* **en-tranced**; **en-tranc-ing** (1593) 1: to carry away with delight, wonder, or rapture 2: to put into a trance — **en-trance-ment** \-trān(t)-smənt\ *n*  
**en-trance-way** \en-trān(t)s-wā\ *n* (1865): ENTRYWAY  
**en-trant** \en-trānt\ *n* (1635): one that enters; esp.: one that enters a contest  
**en-trap** \in-trap, en- \ *vt* [MF *entraper*, fr. *en-* + *trape* trap] (1534) 1: to catch in or as if in a trap 2: to lure into a compromising statement or act *syn* see CATCH  
**en-trap-ment** \-mənt\ *n* (1597) 1: the action or process of entrapping b: the condition of being entrapped 2: the action of luring an individual into committing a crime in order to prosecute the person for it  
**en-treat** \in-trēt, en- \ *vb* [ME *entreten*, fr. MF *entraittier*, fr. *en-* + *traitier* to treat] *vi* (14c) 1 obs a: NEGOTIATE b: INTERCEDE 2: to make an earnest request: PLEAD ~ *vi* 1: to plead with esp. in order to persuade: ask urgently (~ed his boss for another chance) 2: ar-

*chaic*: to deal with: TREAT *syn* see BEG — **en-treat-ing-ly** \-trē-tiŋ-lē\ *adv* — **en-treat-ment** \-mənt\ *n*  
**en-treaty** \-trē-tē\ *n*, pl -treaties (15c): an act of entreating: PLEA  
**en-tre-chat** \ä(n)-trə-shā\ *n* [F, modif. of It (*capriola*) *intrecciata*, lit., intertwined caper] (1775): a leap in which a ballet dancer repeatedly crosses the legs and sometimes beats them together  
**en-tre-côte** also **en-tre-côte** \ä(n)-trə-kōt\ *n* [F *entrecôte*, fr. *entre-inter* + *côte* rib, fr. L *costa* — more at INTER-, COAST] (1841): a steak cut from between the ribs  
**en-trée** or **en-tree** \än-trā also ä(n)- \ *n* [F *entrée*, fr. OF — more at ENTRY] (1761) 1: a: the act or manner of entering: ENTRANCE b: freedom of entry or access, 2: the main course of a meal in the U.S.  
**en-tre-mets** \as sīŋ ä(n)-trə-mā as pl -mä(z)\ *n* pl but sing or pl in constr [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF *entremets*, fr. L *intermissus*, pp. of *intermittere* to intermit] (15c): dishes served in addition to the main course of a meal; esp.: DESSERT  
**en-trench** \in-trench, en- \ *vt* (1555) 1: a: to place within or surround with a trench, esp. for defense b: to place (oneself) in a strong defensive position c: to establish solidly (~ed themselves in the business) 2: to cut into: FURROW; specif.: to erode downward so as to form a trench ~ *vi* 1: to dig or occupy a trench for defensive purposes 2: to enter upon or take over something unfairly, improperly, or unlawfully: ENCROACH — used with *on* or *upon* — **en-trench-ment** \-mənt\ *n*  
**en-tre-pôt** \ä(n)-trə-pō\ *n* [F, fr. MF *entrepot*, fr. *entrepoter* to put between, fr. *entre-inter* + *poser* to pose, put] (1758): an intermediary center of trade and transshipment  
**en-tre-pre-neur** \ä(n)-trə-p(r)ə-nər, -'n(y)ür\ *n* [F, fr. OF, fr. *entreprendre* to undertake — more at ENTERPRISE] (1852): one who organizes, manages, and assumes the risks of a business or enterprise — **en-tre-pre-neur-ial** \-n(y)ür-ē-əl, -nər- \ *adj* — **en-tre-pre-neur-i-al-ism** \-ē-ə-lī-zəm\ *n* — **en-tre-pre-neur-ial-ly** \-ē-ə-lē\ *adv* — **en-tre-pre-neur-ship** \-nər-ship, -'n(y)ür- \ *n*  
**en-tre-sol** \ä(n)-trə-säl, -söl\ *n* [F, fr. Sp *entresuelo*, fr. *entre* between + *suelo* level, fr. (assumed) VL *sola*, fr. L *solea* sandal, sole, sill — more at SOLE] (1711): MEZZANINE  
**en-tro-pi-on** \en-trō-pē-än, -pē-ən\ *n* [NL, fr. *en-* + Gk *ektropion* turning out of the eyelid, fr. Gk *ektropion*, fr. *ektrepein* to turn out, fr. *ex-* out + *trepein* to turn] (ca. 1860): the inversion or turning inward of the border of the eyelid against the eyeball  
**en-tro-py** \en-trə-pē\ *n*, pl -pies [ISV *en-* + Gk *tropē* change, lit., turn, fr. *trepein* to turn] (1875) 1: a measure of the unavailable energy in a closed thermodynamic system that is also usu. considered to be a measure of the system's disorder and that is a property of the system's state and is related to it in such a manner that a reversible change in heat in the system produces a change in the measure which varies directly with the heat change and inversely with the absolute temperature at which the change takes place; broadly: the degree of disorder or uncertainty in a system 2: a: the degradation of the matter and energy in the universe to an ultimate state of inert uniformity b: a process of degradation or running down or a trend to disorder 3: CHAOS, DISORGANIZATION, RANDOMNESS — **en-tro-pic** \en-trō-pik, -trā-pik\ *adj* — **en-tro-pi-cal-ly** \-pi-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*  
**en-trust** \in-trast, en- \ *vt* (1602) 1: to confer a trust on; esp.: to deliver something in trust to 2: to commit to another with confidence *syn* see COMMIT — **en-trust-ment** \-tras(t)-mənt\ *n*  
**en-try** \en-tri\ *n*, pl entries [ME *entre*, fr. OF *entree*, fr. fem. of *entré*, pp. of *enter* to enter] (13c) 1: the right or privilege of entering: ENTRÉE 2: the act of entering: ENTRANCE 3: a place of entrance; as a: VESTIBULE, PASSAGE b: DOOR, GATE 4: a: the act of making or entering a record b: something entered: as (1): a record or notation of an occurrence, transaction, or proceeding (2): a descriptive record (as in a card catalog or an index) (3): HEADWORD (4): a headword with its definition or identification (5): VOCABULARY ENTRY 5: a person, thing, or group entered in a contest  
**en-try-lev-el** \en-trē-le-vəl\ *adj* (1975): of or being at the lowest level of a hierarchy (~ jobs)  
**en-try-way** \-trē-wā\ *n* (1746): a passage for entrance  
**entry word** *n* (ca. 1908): HEADWORD  
**en-twine** \in-twin, en- \ *vt* (1590): to twine together or around ~ *vi*: to become twisted or twined  
**en-twist** \in-twist, en- \ *vt* (1590): ENTWINE  
**enu-cle-ate** \ē-nū-kle-āt, -nyū- \ *vt* -ated; -at-ing [L *enucleatus*, pp. of *enucleare*, lit., to remove the kernel from, fr. *e-* + *nucleus* kernel — more at NUCLEUS] (1548) 1 archaic: EXPLAIN 2: to deprive of a nucleus 3: to remove without cutting into (~ a tumor) (~ the eyeball) — **enu-cle-ation** \ē-n(y)ū-kle-ā-shən\ *n*  
**enu-mer-a-ble** \i-n(y)ū-mə-rə-bəl, -n(y)ū-mā- \ *adj* (ca. 1889): DENUMERABLE — **enu-mer-a-bil-i-ty** \-n(y)ū-mə-rə-bī-lē-tē, -n(y)ū-mā- \ *n*  
**enu-mer-ate** \i-n(y)ū-mə-rāt\ *vt* -ated; -at-ing [L *enumeratus*, pp. of *enumerare*, fr. *e-* + *numerare* to count, fr. *numerus* number] (1616) 1: to ascertain the number of: COUNT 2: to specify one after another: LIST — **enu-mer-a-tion** \-n(y)ū-mə-rā-shən\ *n* — **enu-mer-a-tive** \-n(y)ū-mə-rā-tiv, -n(y)ū-mə-rā- \ *adj*  
**enu-mer-a-tor** \-n(y)ū-mə-rā-tər\ *n* (1856): one that enumerates; esp.: a census taker  
**enu-n-ci-ate** \ē-nən(t)-sē-āt\ *vb* -ated; -at-ing [L *enunciatus*, pp. of *enunciare* to report, declare, fr. *e-* + *nuntiare* to report — more at ANNOUNCE] *vi* (1623) 1: a: to make a definite or systematic statement of b: ANNOUNCE, PROCLAIM (enunciated the new policy) 2: ARTICULATE, PRONOUNCE (~ all the syllables) ~ *vi*: to utter articulate sounds — **enu-n-ci-a-ble** \-nən(t)-sē-ə-bəl, -nən-chē-ə- \ *adj* — **enu-n-ci-a-tion** \-nən(t)-sē-ā-shən\ *n* — **enu-n-ci-a-tor** \-nən(t)-sē-ā-tər\ *n*  
**enure** *var* of INURE  
**en-ure-sis** \en-yū-rē-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *enourein* to urinate in, wet the in-bed, fr. *en-* + *ourein* to urinate — more at URINE] (ca. 1800): the in-

\ə\ abut \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ä\ ace \ä\ mop, mar  
\au\ out: \ch\ chin \ə\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \h\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job  
\j\ sing \d\ go \ö\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loof \ü\ foot  
\y\ yet \zh\ vision \ä, k, n, æ, œ, u, ü, \ see Guide to Pronunciation

is not recognized as a legal person distinct from the members composing it 3: a business unit or enterprise

**firmament** \ˈfər-mə-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. LL & L: LL *firmamentum*, fr. L, support, fr. *firmare*] (13c) 1: the vault or arch of the sky: HEAVENS 2 obs: BASIS 3: the field or sphere of an interest or activity (the international fashion ~) — **firmament-ment** \ˈfər-mə-men-t\ *adj*

**firm-mer chisel** \ˈfər-mər-ˌtʃɪzəl\ *n* [F *fermoir* chisel, alter. of MF *fermoir*, fr. former to form, fr. OF *forme* form] (1823): a woodworking chisel with a thin flat blade

**firm-ware** \ˈfɜrm-,war-,wer\ *n* (1967): computer programs contained permanently in a hardware device (as a read-only memory)

**firm** \ˈfɜrm\ *n* [G, fr. OHG *firni* old; akin to OE *faran*] (1853): NÉVE

**first** \ˈfɜrst\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *fyrist*; akin to OHG *furist* first, OE *faran* to go — more at FARE] (bef. 12c): preceding all others in time, order, or importance: as a: EARLIEST b: being the lowest forward gear or speed of a motor vehicle c: having the highest or most prominent part among a group of similar voices or instruments (~ tenor) (~ violins)

**first** *adv* (bef. 12c) 1 a: before another in time, space, or importance b: in the first place — often used with *of all* c: for the first time 2: in preference to something else: SOONER

**first** *n* (13c) 1 — see NUMBER table 2: something that is first: as a: the first occurrence or item of a kind b: the first forward gear or speed of a motor vehicle c: the highest or chief voice or instrument of a group d: an article of commerce of the finest grade e: the winning or highest place in a competition, examination, or contest 3: FIRST BASE — at first: at the beginning: INITIALLY

**first aid** *n* (1882): emergency care or treatment given to an ill or injured person before regular medical aid can be obtained

**first base** *n* (1845) 1: the base that must be touched first by a base runner in baseball 2: the player position for defending the area around first base 3: the first step or stage in a course of action (plans never got to first base) — **first base-man** \ˈbā-smən\ *n*

**first-born** \ˈfɜrs(t)-ˈbɔrn\ *adj* (14c): first brought forth: ELDEST — **firstborn** *n*

**first cause** *n* (14c): the self-created ultimate source of all being

**first-class** \ˈfɜrs(t)-ˈklas\ *adj* (ca. 1838) 1: of or relating to first class 2: of the highest quality (a ~ meal) — **first-class** *adv*

**first class** *n* (1750): the first or highest group in a classification: as a: the highest of usu. three classes of travel accommodations b: a class of mail that comprises letters, postcards, or matter sealed against inspection

**first cousin** *n* (1661): COUSIN 1a

**first day cover** *n* (1932): a philatelic cover franked with a newly issued postage stamp and postmarked on the first day of issue at a city officially chosen for first day sale

**first-degree burn** *n* (ca. 1929): a mild burn characterized by heat, pain, and reddening of the burned surface but not exhibiting blistering or charring of tissues

**first down** *n* (1897) 1: the first of a series of usu. four downs in which a football team must net a 10-yard gain to retain possession of the ball 2: a gain of a total of 10 or more yards within usu. four downs giving the team the right to start a new series of downs

**first edition** *n* (ca. 1828): the copies of a literary work first printed from the same type and issued at the same time; also: a single copy from a first edition

**first estate** *n*, often *cap F&E* (1935): the first of the traditional political estates; *specif*: CLERGY

**first floor** *n* (15c) 1: GROUND FLOOR 2 chiefly *Brit*: the floor next above the ground floor

**first-fruits** \ˈfɜrs(t)-ˈfrʊts\ *n pl* (14c) 1: the earliest gathered fruits offered to the Deity in acknowledgment of the gift of fruitfulness 2: the earliest products or results of an endeavor

**first-hand** \ˈfɜrst-ˈhænd\ *adj* (1748): obtained by, coming from, or being direct personal observation or experience (a ~ account of the war) — **firsthand** *adv*

**first lady** *n*, often *cap F&L* (1834) 1: the wife or hostess of the chief executive of a country or jurisdiction 2: the leading woman of an art or profession

**first lieutenant** *n* (1782) 1: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a second lieutenant and below a captain 2: a naval officer responsible for a ship's upkeep

**first-ling** \ˈfɜrst-ˈlɪŋ\ *n* (1535) 1: the first of a class or kind 2: the first produce or result of something

**first-ly** \-ˈlɪ\ *adv* (ca. 1532): in the first place: FIRST

**first mortgage** *n* (1855): a mortgage that has priority as a lien over all mortgages and liens except those imposed by law

**first name** *n* (13c): the name that stands first in one's full name

**first night** *n* (1711): the night on which a theatrical production is first performed at a given place; also: the performance itself

**first-night-er** \ˈfɜrs(t)-ˈni-tər\ *n* (1882): a spectator at a first-night performance

**first off** *adv* (1880): in the first place: before anything else

**first offender** *n* (1849): one convicted of an offense for the first time

**first papers** *n pl* (1912): papers declaring intention filed by an applicant for citizenship as the first step in the naturalization process

**first person** *n* (1520) 1 a: a set of linguistic forms (as verb forms, pronouns, and inflectional affixes) referring to the speaker or writer of the utterance in which they occur b: a linguistic form belonging to such a set c: reference of a linguistic form to the speaker or writer of the utterance in which it occurs 2: a style of discourse marked by general use of verbs and pronouns of the first person

**first-rate** \ˈfɜrs(t)-ˈrāt\ *adj* (1671): of the first order of size, importance, or quality — **first-rate-ness** *n* — **first-rat-er** \-ˈrā-tər\ *n*

**first-rate** *adv* (1844): very well (is getting along ~, now — Mark Twain)

**First Reader** *n* (1895): a Christian Scientist chosen to conduct meetings for a specified time and *specif*. to read aloud from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy

**first reading** *n* (ca. 1703): the first submitting of a bill before a quorum of a legislative assembly usu. by title or number only

**first-run** \ˈfɜrs(t)-ˈrʌn\ *adj* (1912): available for public viewing for the first time (~ movies); also: exhibiting first-run movies (~ theaters)

**first sergeant** *n* (ca. 1860) 1: a noncommissioned officer serving as

the chief assistant to the commander of a military unit (as a company or squadron) 2: the rank of a first sergeant; *specif*: a rank in the army above a platoon sergeant and below a command sergeant major and in the marine corps above a gunnery sergeant and below a sergeant major

**first strike** *n* (1960): a preemptive nuclear attack — **first-strike** *adj*

**first-string** \ˈfɜrs(t)-ˈstriŋ\ *adj* (1917) 1: being a regular as distinguished from a substitute (as on a team) 2: FIRST-RATE

**first water** *n* (1753) 1: the purest luster — used of gems 2: the highest grade, degree, or quality

**first world** *n*, often *cap F&W* [after *third world*] (1967): the highly developed industrialized nations often considered the westernized countries of the world

**firth** \ˈfɜrth\ *n* [ME, fr. ON *fjorthr* — more at FORD] (14c): ESTUARY

**fisc** \ˈfɪsk\ *n* [L *fiscus*] (1598): a state or royal treasury

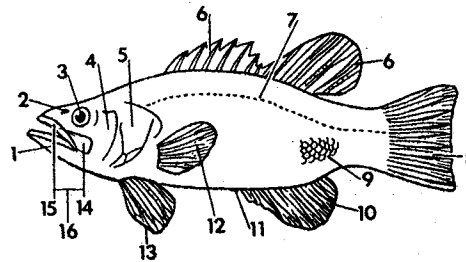
**fiscal** \ˈfɪskəl\ *adj* [L *fiscalis*, fr. *fiscus* basket, treasury] (1563) 1: of or relating to taxation, public revenues, or public debt (~ policy) 2: of or relating to financial matters — **fiscal-ly** \-kəl-ē\ *adv*

**fiscal** *n* (1929) 1: REVENUE STAMP 2: FISCAL YEAR

**fiscal year** *n* (1843): an accounting period of 12 months

**fish** \ˈfɪʃ\ *n*, *pl fish* or *fish-es* often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *fisc*; akin to OHG *fisc* fish, L *piscis*] (bef. 12c) 1 a: an aquatic animal — usu. used in combination (starfish) (cuttlefish) b: any of numerous cold-blooded strictly aquatic craniate vertebrates that include the bony fishes and usu. the cartilaginous and jawless fishes and that have typically an elongated somewhat spindle-shaped body terminating in a broad caudal fin, limbs in the form of fins when present at all, and a 2-chambered heart by which blood is sent through thoracic gills to be oxygenated 2: the flesh of fish used as food 3 a: a person who is caught or is wanted (as in a criminal investigation) b: FELLOW, PERSON (an odd ~) c: SUCKER 5a 4: something that resembles a fish: as a *pl*, *cap*: PISCES 1, 2a b: TORPEDO 2b — **fish-less** \ˈfɪʃ-ləs\ *adj*

**fish-like** \-ˈlɪk\ *adj* — **fish out of water**: a person who is in an unnatural or uncomfortable sphere or situation — **fish to fry**: concerns or interests to pursue — usu. used with *other* — **neither fish nor fowl**: one that does not belong to a particular class or category



fish 1b: 1 mandible, 2 nasal opening, 3 eye, 4 cheek, 5 operculum, 6 dorsal fin, 7 lateral line, 8 caudal fin, 9 scales, 10 anal fin, 11 anus, 12 pectoral fin, 13 pelvic fin, 14 maxilla, 15 premaxilla, 16 upper jaw.

**fish** *vi* (bef. 12c) 1: to attempt to catch fish 2: to seek something by roundabout means (~ing for a compliment) 3 a: to search for something underwater (~ for pearls) b: to engage in a search by groping or feeling (~ing around in her purse for her keys) ~ *vt* 1 a: to try to catch fish in b: to fish with: use (as a boat, net, or bait) in fishing 2 a: to go fishing for (~ salmon) b: to pull or draw as if fishing (~ed the ball from under the car) (~ wires through a conduit) — **fish-abil-ity** \ˈfɪ-shə-ˈbɪ-lə-tē\ *n* — **fish-able** \ˈfɪ-shə-bəl\ *adj* — **fish or cut bait**: to make a choice between alternatives

**fish-and-chips** \ˈfɪ-sh-ˈn-ˈtʃɪps\ *n pl* (1876): fried fish and french fried potatoes

**fish-bowl** \ˈfɪʃ-bōl\ *n* (1906) 1: a bowl for the keeping of live fish 2: a place or condition that affords no privacy

**fish cake** *n* (1854): a round fried cake made of shredded fish and mashed potato

**fish duck** *n* (1858): MERGANSER

**fish-er** \ˈfɪ-shər\ *n* (bef. 12c) 1: one that fishes 2 a: a large dark brown No. American carnivorous mammal (*Martes pennanti*) related to the weasels b: the fur or pelt of this animal

**fish-er-folk** \ˈfɪ-shər-ˈfɒk\ *n pl* (1854): people who fish esp. for a living

**fish-er-man** \ˈfɪʃ-ər-mən\ *n* (15c) 1: one who engages in fishing as an occupation or for pleasure 2: a ship used in commercial fishing

**fisherman's bend** *n* (1823): a knot made by passing the end twice round a spar or through a ring and then back under both turns — see KNOT illustration

**fish-er-woman** \ˈfɪ-shər-wū-mən\ *n* (1816): a woman who fishes as an occupation or for pleasure

**fish-ery** \ˈfɪ-shə-rē\ *n*, *pl -er-ies* (1528) 1: the occupation, industry, or season of taking fish or other sea animals (as sponges, shrimp, or seals): FISHING 2: a place for catching fish or taking other sea animals 3: a fishing establishment; also: its fishermen 4: the legal right to take fish at a particular place or in particular waters 5: the technology of fishery — usu. used in *pl*.

**fish-eye** \ˈfɪʃ-ī\ *adj* (1943): being, having, or produced by a wide-angle photographic lens that has a highly curved protruding front, that covers an angle of about 180 degrees, and that gives a circular image

**fish farm** *n* (1865): a commercial facility for raising aquatic animals for human food — **fish-farm** \ˈfɪʃ-färm\ *vt*

**fish finger** *n* (1962) *Brit*: FISH STICK

\ə\ abut \ˈv\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ə\ mop, mar \aʊ\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job \ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ō\ law \ōi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ū\ loot \ū\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ā, k, ˈ, œ, œ, ue, ū, see Guide to Pronunciation



## 458 forgetful • formed

or recall (I ~ his name) **b obs**: to cease from doing **2**: to treat with inattention or disregard (forgot their old friends) **3**: to disregard intentionally: **OVERLOOK** — usu. used in the imperative (~ it) ~ **vi** **1**: to cease remembering or noticing (forgive and ~) **2**: to fail to become mindful at the proper time (~ about paying the bill) **syn** see **NEGLECT** — **for-get-ter** **n** — **forget oneself**: to lose one's dignity, temper, or self-control

**for-get-ful** \fɔr-ˈɡet-fəl/ **adj** (14c) **1**: likely to forget **2**: characterized by negligent failure to remember: **NEGLECTFUL** **3**: inducing oblivion (~ sleep) — **for-get-ful-ly** \fɔr-ˈɡet-fəl-ē/ **adv** — **for-get-ful-ness** **n**

**for-get-ive** \fɔr-ˈɡet-iv, ˈfɔr-ˈ/ **adj** [prob. fr. *for-ge* + *-ive* (as in *inventive*)] (1597) **archaic**: **INVENTIVE**, **IMAGINATIVE**

**for-get-me-not** \fɔr-ˈɡet-mē-nət, ˈfɔr-ˈ/ **n** (1532): any of a genus (*Myosotis*) of small herbs of the borage family having bright-blue or white flowers usu. arranged in a curving spike

**for-get-ta-ble** \fɔr-ˈɡe-tə-bəl, ˈfɔr-ˈ/ **adj** (1845): fit or likely to be forgotten (a ~ movie)

**for-ging** \fɔr-ˈɡɪŋ, ˈfɔr-ˈ/ **n** (14c) **1**: the art or process of forging **2**: a piece of forged work **3**: **FORGERY**

**for-give** \fɔr-ˈɡɪv, ˈfɔr-ˈ/ **vb** -gave \-ˈɡæv/; -giv-en \-ˈɡɪ-vən/; -giv-ing [ME, fr. OE *forgifan*, fr. *for-* + *gifan* to give] **vt** (bef. 12c) **1** a: to give up resentment or claim to requital for (~ an insult) **b**: to grant relief from payment of (~ a debt) **2**: to cease to feel resentment against (an offender): **PARDON** (~ one's enemies) ~ **vi**: to grant forgiveness **syn** see **EXCUSE** — **for-giv-able** \-ˈɡɪ-və-bəl/ **adj** — **for-giv-ably** \-bəl-ē/ **adv** — **for-giv-er** **n**

**for-give-ness** \-ˈɡɪv-nəs/ **n** (bef. 12c): the act of forgiving

**for-giv-ing** \fɔr-ˈɡɪv-ɪŋ/ **adj** (1690) **1**: willing or able to forgive **2**: allowing room for error or weakness (designed to be a ~ tennis racket) — **for-giv-ing-ly** \-lɪ-ˈɡɪv-ɪŋ-lē/ **adv** — **for-giv-ing-ness** **n**

**for-go** \fɔr-ˈɡoʊ, ˈfɔr-ˈ/ **vr** -went \-ˈwent/; -gone \-ˈɡɔn/ also \-ˈɡæn/; -go-ing \-ˈɡoʊ-ɪŋ, ˈfɔr-ˈ/ **vr** [ME, fr. OE *forgan* to pass by, forgo, fr. *for-* + *gan* to go] (bef. 12c) **1**: to give up the enjoyment or advantage of: do without **2** **archaic**: **FORSAKE** — **for-go-er** \-ˈɡoʊ-ər/ **n**

**for-gotten** \fɔr-ˈɡɒt-n/ **adj** (1925): a person or category of persons that receives less attention than is merited

**for instance** \fɔr-ˈɪn-stəns, ˈfɪn(t)-/ **n** (1959): **EXAMPLE** (I'll give you a for instance)

**for-rint** \fɔr-ˈɪnt/ **n**, **pl** **forints** also **forint** [Hung] (ca. 1916) — see **MONEY** table

**for-runder** \fɔr-ˈrunder/ **var** of **FOREJUDGE**

**fork** \fɔrk/ **n** [ME *forke*, fr. OE & ONF; OE *forca* & ONF *forque*, fr. L *furca*] (bef. 12c) **1**: an implement with two or more prongs used esp. for taking up (as in eating), pitching, or digging **2**: a forked part, tool, or piece of equipment **3** a: a division into branches or the place where something divides into branches **b**: **CONFLUENCE** **4**: one of the branches into which something forks **5**: an attack by one chess piece (as a knight) on two pieces simultaneously — **fork-ful** \-fʊl/ **n**

**fork** **vi** (15c) **1**: to divide into two or more branches (where the road ~s) **2** a: to use or work with a fork **b**: to turn into a fork ~ **vt** **1**: to give the form of a fork to (~ing her fingers) **2**: to attack (two chessmen) simultaneously **3**: to raise, pitch, dig, or work with a fork (~ hay) **4**: **PAY**, **CONTRIBUTE** — used with *over*, *out*, or *up* (had to ~ over \$5000) — **fork-er** **n**

**fork-ball** \fɔrk-ˈbɔl/ **n** (1936): a baseball pitch in which the ball is gripped between the forked index and middle fingers

**forked** \fɔrk-t/ **adj** (13c) **1**: resembling a fork esp. in having one end divided into two or more branches or points (~ lightning) **2**: shaped like a fork or having a forked part (a ~ road)

**forked tongue** **n** (1836): intent to mislead or deceive — usu. used in the phrase *to speak with forked tongue*

**fork-lift** \fɔrk-ˈklɪft/ **n** (1944): a self-propelled machine for hoisting and transporting heavy objects by means of steel fingers inserted under the load

**fork-ten-der** \fɔrk-ˈten-dər/ **adj** (1973): tender enough to be easily pierced or cut with a fork (~ filet mignon)

**forky** \fɔrk-ē/ **adj** **fork-i-er**, **-est** (1697): **FORKED** (a ~ beard)

**for-lorn** \fɔr-ˈlɔrn, ˈfɔr-ˈ/ **adj** [ME *forloren*, fr. OE, pp. of *forlōsan* to lose, fr. *for-* + *lōsan* to lose — more at **LOSE**] (bef. 12c) **1** a: **BEREFT**, **FORSAKEN** (left quite ~ of hope) **b**: sad and lonely because of isolation or desertion: **DESOLATE** **2**: being in poor condition: **MISERABLE**, **WRETCHED** (~ tumbledown buildings) **3**: nearly hopeless (a ~ attempt) **syn** see **ALONE** — **for-lorn-ly** **adv** — **for-lorn-ness** \-ˈlɔrn-nəs/ **n**

**forlorn hope** **n** [by folk etymology fr. D *verloren* *hoop*, lit., lost band] (1579) **1**: a body of men selected to perform a perilous service **2**: a desperate or extremely difficult enterprise

**form** \fɔrm/ **n** [ME *forme*, fr. OF, fr. L *forma* form, beauty] (13c) **1** a: the shape and structure of something as distinguished from its material **b**: a body (as of a person) esp. in its external appearance or as distinguished from the face: **FIGURE** **c** **archaic**: **BEAUTY** **2**: the essential nature of a thing as distinguished from its matter: as **a**: **IDEA** **1a** **b**: the component of a thing that determines its kind **3** a: established method of expression or proceeding: procedure according to rule or rote **b**: a prescribed and set order of words: **FORMULA** (the ~ of the marriage service) **4**: a printed or typed document with blank spaces for insertion of required or requested information (tax ~s) **5** a (1): conduct regulated by extraneous controls (as of custom or etiquette): **CEREMONY** (2): show without substance **b**: manner or conduct as tested by a prescribed or accepted standard (rudeness is simply bad ~) **c**: manner or style of performing or accomplishing according to recognized standards of technique (a strong swimmer but weak on ~) **6** a: the resting place or nest of a hare **b**: a long seat: **BENCH** **7** a: a supporting frame model of the human figure or part (as the torso) of the human figure usu. used for displaying apparel **b**: a proportioned and often adjustable model for fitting clothes **c**: a mold in which concrete is placed to set **8**: the printing type or other matter arranged and secured in a chase ready for printing **9** a: one of the different modes of existence, action, or manifestation of a particular thing or substance: **KIND** (one ~ of respiratory disorder) (a ~ of art) **b**: a distinguishable group of organisms **c**: **LINGUISTIC FORM** **d**: one of the different aspects a word may take as a result of inflection or change of spelling or pronunciation (verbal ~s) **e**: a mathematical expression of a particular type (a bilinear ~) (a polynomial ~) **10** a

(1): orderly method of arrangement (as in the presentation of ideas): manner of coordinating elements (as of an artistic production or course of reasoning) (2): a particular kind or instance of such arrangement (the sonnet is a poetical ~) **b**: **PATTERN**, **SCHEMA** (arguments of the same logical ~) **c**: the structural element, plan, or design of a work of art — compare **CONTENT** **2c** **d**: a visible and measurable unit defined by a contour: a bounded surface or volume **11**: a grade in a British school or in some American private schools **12** a (1): the past performance of a race horse (2): **RACING FORM** **b**: known ability to perform (a singer at the top of her ~) **c**: condition suitable for performing (as in athletic competition) (back on ~)

**form** **vt** (13c) **1** a: to give a particular shape to: shape or mold into a certain state or after a particular model (~ the dough into a ball) (a state ~ed along republican lines) **b**: to arrange themselves in (the dancers ~ed a line) **c**: to model by instruction and discipline (a mind ~ed by classical education) **2**: to give form or shape to: **FASHION**, **CONSTRUCT** **3**: to serve to make up or constitute: be an essential or basic element of **4**: **DEVELOP**, **ACQUIRE** (~ a habit) **5**: to arrange in order: **DRAW UP** **6** a: to assume an inflection so as to produce (as a tense) (~s the past in ~ed) **b**: to combine to make (a compound word) ~ **vi** **1**: to become formed or shaped **2**: to take form: come into existence: **ARISE** **3**: to take on a definite form, shape, or arrangement — **form-abil-ity** \fɔrm-ə-bi-lə-tē/ **n** — **form-able** \fɔrm-ə-bəl/ **adj** — **form on**: to take up a formation next to

**form- or formo-** **comb form** [formic]: formic acid (*formate*)

**-form** \fɔrm/ **adj** **comb form** [MF & L; MF *-forme*, fr. L *formis*, fr. *formā*]: in the form or shape of: resembling (*filiform*)

**formal** \fɔr-məl/ **adj** [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *formalis*, fr. *forma*] (14c) **1** a: belonging to or constituting the form or essence of a thing (~ cause) **b**: relating to or involving the outward form, structure, relationships, or arrangement of elements rather than content (~ logic) (~ style of painting) (~ approach to comparative linguistics) **2** a: following or according with established form, custom, or rule (lacked ~ schooling) (a ~ dinner party) (~ attire) **b**: done in due or lawful form (a ~ contract) (received ~ recognition) **3** a: characterized by punctilious respect for form: **METHODICAL** (very ~ in all his dealings) **b**: rigidly ceremonious: **PRIM** **4**: having the appearance without the substance (~ Christians who go to church only at Easter) **syn** see **CEREMONIAL** — **form-al-ly** \-mə-lē/ **adv** — **form-al-ness** **n**

**formal** **n** (1605): something (as a dance or a dress) formal in character

**formal** **adj** [formula + *-al*] (ca. 1934): **MOLAR**

**form-al-de-hyde** \fɔr-məl-dē-hīd, ˈfɔr-ˈ/ **n** [ISV *form-* + *aldehyde*] (1872): a colorless pungent irritating gas CH<sub>2</sub>O used chiefly as a disinfectant and preservative and in chemical synthesis

**form-al-in** \fɔr-mə-lən, -lēn/ **n** [Formalin, a trademark] (1893): a clear aqueous solution of formaldehyde containing a small amount of methanol

**form-al-ism** \fɔr-mə-liz-əm/ **n** (ca. 1840) **1**: the practice or the doctrine of strict adherence to prescribed or external forms (as in religion or art); also: an instance of this **2**: marked attention to arrangement, style, or artistic means (as in art or literature) usu. with corresponding de-emphasis of content — **form-al-ist** \-lɪst/ **n** or **adj** — **form-al-is-tic** \-lɪs-tɪk/ **adj**

**form-al-ity** \fɔr-mə-lə-tē/ **n**, **pl** **-ties** (1597) **1**: compliance with formal or conventional rules: **CEREMONY** **2**: the quality or state of being formal **3**: an established form or procedure that is required or conventional

**form-al-ize** \fɔr-mə-līz/ **vt** -ized; -iz-ing (1646) **1**: to give a certain or definite form to: **SHAPE** **2** a: to make formal **b**: to give formal status or approval to — **form-al-iz-able** \-lɪ-zə-bəl/ **adj** — **form-al-ization** \fɔr-mə-lə-zə-shən/ **n** — **form-al-iz-er** \fɔr-mə-lī-zər/ **n**

**form-am-ide** \fɔr-mə-mīd, ˈfɔr-mə-mīd, -mād/ **n** (1852): a colorless hygroscopic liquid CHONH<sub>2</sub> used chiefly as a solvent

**form-ant** \fɔr-mənt, -mənt/ **n** (1901): a characteristic component of the quality of a speech sound; *specif*: any of several resonance bands held to determine the phonetic quality of a vowel

**form-at** \fɔr-mat/ **n** [F or G; F, fr. G, fr. L *formatus*, pp. of *formare* to form, fr. *forma*] (1840) **1**: the shape, size, and general makeup (as of something printed) **2**: general plan of organization, arrangement, or choice of material (as for a television show)

**form-at** **vt** **form-at-ed**; **form-at-ting** (1964): to arrange (as material to be printed or stored data) in a particular format — **form-at-ter** **n**

**form-ate** \fɔr-māt/ **n** (1807): a salt or ester of formic acid

**form-a-tion** \fɔr-mā-shən/ **n** (15c) **1**: an act of giving form or shape to something or of taking form: **DEVELOPMENT** **2**: something that is formed (new word ~s) **3**: the manner in which a thing is formed: **STRUCTURE** (the peculiar ~ of the heart) **4**: the largest unit in an ecological community comprising two or more associations and their precursors (grassland ~) **5** a: any igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic rock represented as a unit **b**: any sedimentary bed or consecutive series of beds sufficiently homogeneous or distinctive to be a unit **6**: an arrangement of a body or group of persons or things in some prescribed manner or for a particular purpose

**form-a-tive** \fɔr-mə-tiv/ **adj** (15c) **1** a: giving or capable of giving form: **CONSTRUCTIVE** (a ~ influence) **b**: used in word formation or inflection **2**: capable of alteration by growth and development; also: producing new cells and tissues **3**: of, relating to, or characterized by formative effects or formation (~ years) — **form-a-tive-ly** **adv**

**formative** **n** (1816): the element (as a suffix) in a word that serves to give the word appropriate form and is not part of the base

**form class** **n** (1921): a class of linguistic forms that can be used in the same position in a construction and that have one or more morphological or syntactical features in common

**form-critical** **adj** (1933): based on or applying form criticism

**form criticism** **n** (1928): a method of criticism for determining the sources and historicity of biblical writings through analysis of the writings in terms of ancient literary forms and oral traditions (as love poems, parables, and proverbs) — **form critic** **n**

**form-e** \fɔrm, ˈfɔrm/ **n** (15c) **Brit**: **FORM**

**formed** \fɔrmd/ **adj** (1605): organized in a way characteristic of living matter (mitochondria are ~ bodies of the cell)

## 462 fovea centralis • frame

vision — see EYE illustration — **fo-ve-al** \və-əl/ *adj* — **fo-ve-ate** \və-jāt-, -ət/ *adj*

**fovea cen-tralis** \sen-'tra-ləs, -'trā-, -'trā-/ *n* [NL, central fovea] (1858) : FOVEA 2

**fowl** \fau(ə)/ *n*, *pl* **fowl** or **fowls** [ME *foul*, fr. OE *fugel*; akin to OHG *fogal* bird, and prob. to OE *fleogan* to fly — more at **FLY**] (bef. 12c) 1: a bird of any kind — compare **WATERFOWL**, **WILDFOWL** 2: a cock or hen of the domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*); esp.: an adult hen b: any of several domesticated, or wild gallinaceous birds — compare **GUINEA FOWL**, **JUNGLE FOWL** 3: the meat of fowls used as food

**fowl** *vi* (bef. 12c): to seek, catch, or kill wildfowl — **fowl-er** *n*

**fowling piece** *n* (1596): a shotgun for shooting birds or small quadrupeds

**fox** \faks/ *n*, *pl* **fox-es** also **fox** often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *fuchs* fox and perh. to Skt *puccha* tail] (bef. 12c) 1: a: any of various carnivorous mammals (esp. genus *Vulpes*) of the dog family related to but smaller than wolves with shorter legs, more pointed muzzle, large erect ears, and long bushy tail b: the fur of a fox 2: a clever crafty person 3: archaic : SWORD 4: cap: a member of an American Indian people formerly living in what is now Wisconsin 5: a good-looking young woman or man

**fox** *vi* (1611) 1: obs.: INTOXICATE 2: a: to trick by ingenuity or cunning; OUTWIT b: Baffle

**foxed** \fakst/ *adj* (1847): discolored with yellowish brown stains (~ leaves of old books)

**fox fire** *n* (15c): an eerie phosphorescent light (as of decaying wood); also: a luminous fungus (as *Armillaria mellea*) that causes decaying wood to glow

**fox-glove** \faks-'gləv/ *n* (bef. 12c): any of a genus (*Digitalis*) of erect herbs of the snapdragon family; esp.: a common European biennial or perennial (*D. purpurea*) cultivated for its showy racemes of dotted white or purple tubular flowers and as a source of digitalis

**fox grape** *n* (1657): any of several native grapes (esp. *Vitis labrusca*) of eastern No. America with sour or musky fruit

**fox-hole** \faks-'hōl/ *n* (1919): a pit dug usu. hastily for individual cover from enemy fire

**fox-hound** \-'hau(ə)nd/ *n* (ca. 1763): any of various large swift powerful hounds of great endurance used in hunting foxes and developed to form several breeds and many distinctive strains — compare **AMERICAN FOXHOUND**, **ENGLISH FOXHOUND**

**fox-hunt-er** \-'hən-tər/ *n* (1692) 1: one who engages in foxhunting 2: HUNTER 1c

**fox-hunt-ing** \-'hən-tiŋ/ *n* (1674): a pastime in which participants on horseback ride over the countryside following a pack of hounds on the trail of a fox — **fox-hunt** \-'hənt/ *vi*

**fox-tail** \faks-'tāl/ *n* (14c) 1: a: the tail of a fox b: something resembling the tail of a fox 2: any of several grasses (esp. genera *Alopecurus*, *Hordeum*, and *Setaria*) with spikes resembling brushes — called also **foxtail grass**

**foxtail lily** *n* (1946): EREMURUS

**foxtail millet** *n* (ca. 1899): a coarse drought-resistant but frost-sensitive annual grass (*Setaria italica*) grown for grain, hay, and forage

**fox terrier** *n* (1823): any of a smooth-haired or a wirehaired breed of small lively terriers formerly used to dig out foxes

**Fox-trot** \faks-'trät/ (1952) — a communications code word for the letter *f*

**fox-trot** \faks-'trät/ *n* (1872) 1: a short broken slow trotting gait in which the hind foot of the horse hits the ground a trifle before the diagonally opposite forefoot 2: a ballroom dance in dupe time that includes slow walking steps, quick running steps, and the step of the two-step

**fox-trot** *vi* (1916): to dance the fox-trot

**foxy** \fak-'sē/ *adj* **foxy-l-er**; -est (1528) 1: resembling or suggestive of a fox (a narrow ~ face); as a: cunningly shrewd b: of a warm reddish brown color (~ eyebrows) 2: having a sharp brisk flavor (~ grapes) 3: physically attractive (a ~ lady) *syn* see **SLY** — **fox-i-ly** \fak-'so-lē/ *adv* — **fox-i-ness** \-'sē-nəs/ *n*

**foy** \fōi/ *n* [D dial. *fooi* feast at end of the harvest] (ca. 1645) chiefly Scot.: a farewell feast or gift

**foy-er** \fōi-'ər, 'fōi-'yā/ also 'fwā-'yā/ *n* [F, lit., fireplace, fr. (assumed) VL *focarium*, fr. L *focus* hearth] (1859): an anteroom or lobby esp. of a theater; also: an entrance hallway : VESTIBULE

**Fra** \frā/ *n* [It, short for *frate*, fr. L *frater* — more at **BROTHER**] (ca. 1890) — used as a title equivalent to *brother* preceding the name of an Italian monk or friar

**fra-cas** \frā-'kas, 'frā-, Brit 'frā-'kā/ *n*, *pl* **fra-cas-es** \-'ko-səz/ or Brit **frac-as** \-'küz/ [F, din, row, fr. It *fracasso*, fr. *fracassare* to shatter] (1727): a noisy quarrel : BRAWL

**frac-tal** \frak-'tāl/ *n* [F *fractale*, fr. L *fractus* broken, uneven (pp. of *frangere* to break) + F *-ale* -al (n. suffix)] (1975): any of various extremely irregular curves or shapes that repeat themselves at any scale on which they are examined — **fractal** *adj*

**frac-ted** \frak-'təd/ *adj* [L *fractus*] (1547) obs.: BROKEN

**frac-tion** \frak-'shən/ *n* [ME *fraccioun*, fr. LL *fractio*-, *fractio* act of breaking, fr. L *frangere* to break — more at **BREAK**] (14c) 1: a: a numerical representation (as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 3.234) indicating the quotient of two numbers b: (1): a piece broken off : FRAGMENT (2): a discrete unit : PORTION 2: one of several portions (as of a distillate) separable by fractionation 3: BIT, LITTLE (a ~ closer)

**frac-tion-al** \-'shə-nəl, -'shə-nē/ *adj* (1675) 1: of, relating to, or being a fraction 2: of, relating to, or being fractional currency 3: relatively small : INCONSIDERABLE 4: of, relating to, or involving a process for separating components of a mixture through differences in physical or chemical properties (~ distillation) — **frac-tion-al-ly** *adv*

**fractional currency** *n* (1862) 1: paper money in denominations of less than one dollar issued by the U.S. 1863–76 2: currency in denominations less than the basic monetary unit

**frac-tion-al-ize** \frak-'shə-nə-'līz, -'shə-nē-'līz/ *vi*; -ized; -iz-ing (1924): to break up into parts or sections — **frac-tion-al-iza-tion** \frak-'shə-nə-'līz-'shən, -'shə-nē-'līz-'shən/ *n*

**frac-tion-ate** \frak-'shə-nāt/ *vi*; -ated; -at-ing (1867) 1: to separate (as a mixture) into different portions 2: to divide or break up — **frac-tion-a-tion** \frak-'shə-nā-'shən/ *n* — **frac-tion-a-tor** \frak-'shə-nā-'tər/ *n*

**frac-tious** \frak-'shəs/ *adj* [*fraction* (discord) + -ous] (1725) 1: tending to be troublesome : UNRULY 2: QUARRELSOME, IRRITABLE — **frac-tious-ly** *adv* — **frac-tious-ness** *n*

**fract-ure** \frak-'chər, -'shər/ *n* [ME, fr. L *fractura*, fr. *fractus*] (15c) 1: the result of fracturing : BREAK 2: a: the act or process of breaking or the state of being broken; esp.: the breaking of hard tissue (as bone) b: the rupture (as by tearing) of soft tissue (kidney ~) 3: the general appearance of a freshly broken surface of a mineral

**fracture** *vb* **fract-ured**; **fractur-ing** \-'chə-rɪŋ, -'shɪŋ/ *vi* (1612) 1: a: to cause a fracture in : BREAK (~ a rib) b: RUPTURE, TEAR 2: a: to damage or destroy as if by rupturing b: to cause great disorder in c: to break up : FRACTIONATE d: to go beyond the limits of (as rules) : VIOLATE (*fractured* the English language with malaprops — Goodman Ace) ~ *vi*: to undergo fracture

**fracture zone** *n* (1946): an area of suboceanic crust characterized by fractures

**fræ** \frā/ *prep* [ME (northern) *fra*, *fræ*, fr. ON *frā*; akin to OE *fram* from] (1700) Scot.: FROM

**frag-ile** \frā-'jəl, -'jil/ *adj* [MF, fr. L *fragilis* — more at **FRAIL**] (1607) 1: easily broken or destroyed b: constitutionally delicate : lacking in physical vigor 2: TENUOUS, SLIGHT — **fra-gil-i-ty** \frā-'ji-lə-tē/ *n*

*syn* FRAGILE, FRANGIBLE, BRITTLE, CRISP, FRIABLE mean breaking easily. FRAGILE implies extreme delicacy of material or construction and need for careful handling (a fragile antique chair). FRANGIBLE implies susceptibility to being broken without implying weakness or delicacy (frangible stone used for paving). BRITTLE implies hardness together with lack of elasticity or flexibility or toughness (patients with brittle bones). CRISP implies a firmness and brittleness desirable esp. in some foods (crisp lettuce). FRIABLE applies to substances that are easily crumbled or pulverized (friable soil). *syn* see in addition WEAK

**frag-ment** \frag-'mənt/ *n* [ME, fr. L *fragmentum*, fr. *frangere* to break — more at **BREAK**] (15c): a part broken off, detached, or incomplete *syn* see **PART**

**frag-ment** \-'mənt/ *vi* (1818): to fall to pieces ~ *vi*: to break up or apart into fragments

**frag-men-tal** \frag-'men-təl/ *adj* (1798): FRAGMENTARY — **frag-men-tal-ly** \-'təl-ē/ *adv*

**frag-men-tary** \frag-'mən-ter-ē/ *adj* (1611): consisting of fragments : INCOMPLETE — **frag-men-tari-ly** \frag-'mən-ter-ē-lē/ *adv* — **frag-men-tari-ness** \-'ter-ē-nəs/ *n*

**frag-men-ta-tion** \frag-'mən-'tā-shən, -'men-/ *n* (1881) 1: the act or process of fragmenting or making fragmentary 2: the state of being fragmented or fragmentary — **frag-men-tate** \frag-'mən-'tāt/ *vb*

**fragmentation bomb** *n* (1918): a bomb or shell whose relatively thick casing is splintered upon explosion and thrown in fragments in all directions

**frag-men-tize** \frag-'mən-'tīz/ *vi*; -tized; -tiz-ing (1815): FRAGMENT

**fra-grance** \frā-'grən(t)s/ *n* (1667) 1: a: a sweet or delicate odor (as of fresh flowers, pine trees, or perfume) b: something (as a perfume) compounded to give off a sweet or pleasant odor 2: the quality or state of having a sweet odor

*syn* FRAGRANCE, PERFUME, SCENT, REDOLENCE mean a sweet or pleasant odor. FRAGRANCE suggests the odors of flowers or other growing things (the fragrance of pine). PERFUME may suggest a stronger or heavier odor (the perfume of lilacs). SCENT is very close to PERFUME but of wider application because more neutral in connotation (scent-free soaps). REDOLENCE implies a mixture of fragrant or pungent odors (the redolence of a forest after a rain).

**fra-gran-cy** \grən(t)-sē/ *n* (1578): FRAGRANCE

**fra-grant** \frā-'grənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *fragrant*-, *fragrans*, fr. prp. of *frangere* to be fragrant] (15c): marked by fragrance *syn* see **ODOROUS** — **fra-grant-ly** *adv*

**frail** \frā(ə)/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *fraille*, fr. L *fragilis* fragile, fr. *frangere*] (14c) 1: easily led into evil (~ humanity) 2: easily broken or destroyed : FRAGILE 3: a: physically weak b: SLIGHT, UNSUBSTANTIAL *syn* see **WEAK** — **frail-ly** \frā(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **frail-ness** *n*

**frail-ty** \frā(ə)-lē-tē/ *n*, *pl* **frailties** (14c) 1: the quality or state of being frail 2: a fault due to weakness esp. of moral character *syn* see **FAULT**

**fraise** \frāz/ *n* [F] (1775): an obstacle of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts of a fortification in a horizontal or inclined position

**Frak-tur** also **Frac-tur** \frak-'tūr/ *n* [G, fr. L *fractura* fracture] (1904) 1: a German style of black letter. 2: often not cap: a Pennsylvania German document (as a birth or wedding certificate) that is written in calligraphy and illuminated with decorative motifs (as tulips, birds, and scrolls)

**fram-be-sia** \fram-'bē-zh(ē)-sē/ *n* [NL, fr. F *framboise* raspberry; fr. the appearance of the lesions] (1803): YAWS

**fram-boise** \frā-'bwāz/ *n* [F, lit., raspberry, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to D *braambes* blackberry, lit., bramble berry, OHG *brāmberi* — more at **BROOM BERRY**] (ca. 1945): a brandy or liqueur made from raspberries

**frame** \frām/ *vb* **framed**; **fram-ing** [ME, to benefit, construct, fr. OF *framian* to benefit, make progress; akin to ON *fram* forward, OE *fram* from] *vi* (14c) 1: to construct by fitting and uniting the parts of the skeleton of (a structure) 2: a: PLAN, CONTRIVE (*framed* a new method of achieving their purpose) b: SHAPE, CONSTRUCT c: to give expression to : FORMULATE d: to draw up (as a document) 3: a: to devise falsely (as a criminal charge) b: to contrive the evidence against (an innocent person) so that a verdict of guilty is assured c: FIX 7b. 4: to fit or adjust esp. to something or for an end : ARRANGE 5: obs.: PRODUCE 6: to enclose in a frame; also: to enclose as if in a frame ~ *vi* 1: archaic : PROCEED. GO 2: obs.: MANAGE — **fram-able** *adj*

**frame-able** \frā-mə-bəl/ *adj* — **fram-er** *n*

**frame** *n* (14c) 1: a: something composed of parts fitted together and united b: the physical makeup of an animal and esp. a human body : PHYSIQUE, FIGURE 2: a: the constructional system that gives shape or strength (as to a building); also: a frame dwelling b: such a skeleton not filled in or covered 3: obs.: the act or manner of framing 4: a machine built upon or within a framework (a spinning ~) b: an open case or structure made for admitting, enclosing, or supporting something (a window ~) c: (1): a part of a pair of glasses that holds one of the lenses (2) *pl*: that part of a pair of glasses other than the

**lenses** *d*: a structural unit in an automobile chassis supported on the axles and supporting the rest of the chassis and the body **5 a**: an enclosing border **b**: the matter or area enclosed in such a border: as (1): one of the squares in which scores for each round are recorded (as in bowling); *also*: a round in bowling. (2): an individual drawing in a comic strip usu. enclosed by a bordering line (3): one picture of the series on a length of film (4): a complete image for display (as on a television set) **c**: an inning in baseball **d** (1): FRAMEWORK **1a** (2): CONTEXT, FRAME OF REFERENCE **e**: an event that forms the background for the action of a novel or play **6**: FRAME-UP

**frame** *adj* (1775): having a wood frame (~ houses)

**frame of mind** (1665): mental attitude or outlook: MOOD

**frame of reference** (1897) **1**: an arbitrary set of axes with reference to which the position or motion of something is described or physical laws are formulated **2**: a set of ideas, conditions, or assumptions that determine how something will be approached, perceived, or understood (a Marxian frame of reference)

**frame-shift** *\frām-shift\ adj* (1967): relating to, being, or causing a mutation in which a number of nucleotides not divisible by three is inserted or deleted so as to change the reading frame of some triplet codons during genetic translation — **frameshift** *n*

**frame-up** *\frā-məp\ n* (1889) **1**: an act or series of actions in which someone is framed **2**: an action that is framed

**frame-work** *\frām-wərk\ n* (1644) **1 a**: a basic conceptual structure (as of ideas) (the ~ of the constitution) **b**: a skeletal, openwork, or structural frame **2**: FRAME OF REFERENCE **3**: the larger branches of a tree that determine its shape

**fram-ing** *\frā-mīn\ n* (1703): FRAME, FRAMEWORK

**franc** *\frānk\ n* [F] (14c) — see MONEY table

**franchise** *\frān-chīz\ n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *franchir* to free, fr. OF *franc* free — more at FRANK] (14c) **1**: freedom or immunity from some burden or restriction vested in a person or group **2 a**: a special privilege granted to an individual or group; *esp*: the right to be and exercise the powers of a corporation **b**: a constitutional or statutory right or privilege; *esp*: the right to vote **c** (1): the right or license granted to an individual or group to market a company's goods or services in a particular territory; *also*: a business granted such a right or license (2): the territory involved in such a right **3 a**: the right of membership in a professional sports league **b**: a team and its operating organization having such membership

**franchise** *vt* **franchised**; **franchising** (14c) **1** *archaic*: FREE **2**: to grant a franchise to

**franchisee** *\frān-chī-zē, -chə-\ n* (1954): one granted a franchise

**franchiser** *\frān-chī-zər\ n* [in sense 1, fr. *franchise*; in sense 2, fr. *franchisee*] (1843) **1**: FRANCHISEE **2**: FRANCHISOR

**franchisor** *\frān-chī-zōr, -chə-\ n* [*franchise* + *-or*] (1967): one that grants a franchise

**Franciscan** *\frān-sis-kən\ n* [ML *Franciscus* Francis] (1599): a member of the Order of Friars Minor founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1209 and dedicated *esp*. to preaching, missions, and charities — **Franciscan** *adj*

**francium** *\frān(t)-sē-əm\ n* [NL, fr. *France*] (1946): a radioactive element of the alkali-metal group discovered as a disintegration product of actinium and obtained artificially by the bombardment of thorium with protons — see ELEMENT table

**franco** *comb form* [ML, fr. *Francus* Frenchman, fr. LL, Frank] **1**: French and (<franco-American>) **2**: French (<francophile>)

**franco-American** *\frān-kō-ə-mer-ə-kən\ n* (1859): an American of French or esp. French-Canadian descent — **franco-American** *adj*

**franco-lin** *\frān-k(ə)-līn\ n* [F, fr. It. *francolino*] (1653): any of a genus (*Francolinus*) of partridges of southern Asia and Africa

**franco-philie** *\frān-kə-fīl-, -kō-, or Fran-co-phil\ n*, *adj* (1889): markedly friendly to France or French culture — **francophile** *n* — **franco-phil-la** *\frān-kə-fī-lē-ə, -lā-, -kō-\ n*

**franco-phobe** *\frān-kə-fō-bē-, -kō-\ n* (1891): marked by a fear or strong dislike of France or French culture or customs — **francophobe** *n* — **franco-pho-bia** *\frān-kə-fō-bē-ə, -kō-\ n*

**franco-phone** *\frān-kə-fō-n\ n*, *adj* *often cap* (1962): of, having, or belonging to a population using French as its first or sometimes second language — **francophone** *n*

**franc-tireur** *\frān(t)-tī-rər\ n* [F, fr. *franc* free + *tireur* shooter] (1808): a civilian fighter or sniper

**frang-ible** *\frān-jə-bəl\ adj* [ME, fr. MF & ML; MF, fr. ML *frangibilis*, fr. L *frangere* to break — more at BREAK] (15c): readily or easily broken *syn* see FRAGILE — **frang-ibil-ity** *\frān-jə-bī-lə-tē\ n*

**frangipane** *\frān-jə-pān, frān-zhē-pān\ n* [F, *frangipani* (perfume), *frangipane*, fr. It] (1858): a custard usu. flavored with almonds

**frangipani** *also* **frangipani** *\frān-jə-pā-nē, -pā-\ n*, *pl* **-pani** *also* **-panni** [modif. of It *frangipane*, fr. Muzio *Frangipane*, 16th cent. Ital. nobleman] (1676) **1**: a perfume derived from or imitating the odor of the flower of a *frangipani* (*Plumeria rubra*) **2**: any of a genus (*Plumeria*) of shrubs or small trees of the dogbane family that are native to the American tropics and widely cultivated as ornamentals

**frang-lais** *\frān-glā\ n*, *often cap* [F, blend of *français* French and *anglais* English] (1964): French marked by a considerable number of borrowings from English

**frank** *\frānk\ adj* [ME, free, fr. OF *franc*, fr. ML *francus*, fr. LL *Francus* Frank] (1548) **1**: marked by free, forthright, and sincere expression (a ~ reply) **2 a**: unmistakably evident (~ materialism) **b**: clinically evident and unmistakable (~ pus) — **frank-ness** *n*

*syn* FRANK, CANDID, OPEN, PLAIN mean showing willingness to tell what one feels or thinks. FRANK stresses lack of shyness or secretiveness or of evasiveness from considerations of tact or expedience (*frank* discussions). CANDID suggests expression marked by sincerity and honesty *esp*. in offering unwelcome criticism or opinion (a *candid* appraisal). OPEN implies frankness but suggests more indiscretion than FRANK and less earnestness than CANDID (*open* in saying what they think). PLAIN suggests outspokenness and freedom from affectation or subtlety in expression (*plain* talk).

**frank** *vt* (1708) **1 a**: to mark (a piece of mail) with an official signature or sign indicating the right of the sender to free mailing **b**: to mail free **c**: to affix to (mail) a stamp or a marking indicating the payment of postage **2**: to enable to pass or go freely or easily — **frank-able** *\frān-kə-bəl\ adj* — **frank-er** *n*

**frank** *n* (1713) **1 a**: the signature of the sender on a piece of franked mail serving in place of a postage stamp **b**: a mark or stamp on a piece of mail indicating postage paid **c**: a franked envelope **2**: the privilege of sending mail free of charge

**frank** *n* (1904): FRANKFURTER

**Frank** *\frānk\ n* [ME, partly fr. OE *Francia*; partly fr. OF *Franc*, fr. LL *Francus*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *Franko* Frank, OE *Franc*] (bef. 12c): a member of a West Germanic people that entered the Roman provinces in A.D. 253, occupied the Netherlands and most of Gaul, and established themselves along the Rhine

**Frankenstein** *\frān-kən-stēn also -stēn\ n* **1 a**: the title character in Mary W. Shelley's novel *Frankenstein* who creates a monster by which he is eventually killed **b**: a monster in the shape of a man *esp*. in popularized versions of the Frankenstein story **2**: a monstrous creation; *esp*: a work or agency that ruins its originator — **Frankensteinian** *\frān-kən-stēn-ēn, -stēn-\ adj*

**frank-furter** *\frān-kə(r)t-ər, -fərt-\ n* [G *Frankfurter* of Frankfurt, fr. *Frankfurt am Main*, Germany] (1894): a cured cooked sausage (as of beef or beef and pork) that may be skinless or stuffed in a casing

**frank-incense** *\frān-kən-sen(t)s\ n* [ME *frank encense*, fr. OF *franc encens*, fr. *franc* (perh. in sense "of high quality") + *encens* incense] (14c): a fragrant gum resin from trees of a genus (*Boswellia* of the family Burseraceae) of Somalia and southern coastal Arabia that is an important incense resin and was used in ancient times in religious rites and in embalming

**Frank-ish** *\frān-kish\ adj* (14c): of or relating to the Franks

**Frankish** *n* (1863): the Germanic language of the Franks

**frank-lin** *\frān-klōn\ n* [ME *frankeleyn*, fr. AF *franclein*, fr. OF *franc*] (14c): a medieval English landowner of free but not noble birth

**frank-lin-ite** *\frān-klōn-īt\ n* [Franklin, N.J.] (1820): a black slightly magnetic mineral consisting of an oxide of iron and zinc

**Frank-lin stove** *\frān-klōn-\ n* [Benjamin Franklin, its inventor] (1787): a metal heating stove resembling an open fireplace but designed to be set out in a room

**frank-ly** *\frān-klē\ adv* (1537) **1**: in a frank manner **2**: in truth; INDEED

*usage* see HOPEFULLY

**frank-pledge** *\frān-k-, plej\ n* [ME *frankeplegge*, fr. AF *franc plege* (prob. trans. of ME *frilborg* peace pledge), fr. *franc* free (fr. OF *franc*) + *plege* pledge] (15c): an Anglo-Saxon system under which each adult male member of a tithing was responsible for the good conduct of the others; *also*: the member himself or the tithing

**frantic** *\frān-tik\ adj* [ME *frenetik*, *frantik* — more at FRENETIC] (14c) **1 a** *archaic*: mentally deranged **b**: emotionally out of control (~ with anger and frustration) **2**: marked by fast and nervous, disordered, or anxiety-driven activity (made a ~ search for the lost child)

— **franti-cal-ly** *\frān-tī-k(ə)-lē\ adv* — **frantic-ness** *\frān-tī-k(ə)-nəs\ n*

**frap** *\frāp\ vt* **frapped**; **frapping** [ME, to strike, beat, fr. MF *fraper*] (1548): to draw tight (as with ropes or cables) (~ a sail)

**frap-pé** *\frā-pā\ adj* [F, fr. pp. of *frapper* to strike, chill, fr. MF *fraper* to strike] (1848): chilled or partly frozen

**frap-pé** *\frā-pā\ or frappe* *\frāp, frā-pā\ n* (1903) **1 a**: a partly frozen drink (as of fruit juice) **b**: a liqueur served over shaved ice **2**: a thick milk shake

**Fraser fir** *\frā-zər-\ n* [John Fraser †1811 Brit. botanist] (1897): a southern Appalachian fir (*Abies fraseri*) that resembles the balsam fir **frass** *\frās\ n* [G, insect damage, lit., eating away, fr. OHG *vrāz* food, fr. *frezzan* to devour — more at FRET] (1854): debris or excrement produced by insects

**frat** *\frāt\ n* (ca. 1895): FRATERNITY **lc**

**frat-er-nal** *\frā-tər-nəl\ adj* [ME, fr. ML *fraternalis*, fr. L *fraternus*, fr. *frater* brother — more at BROTHER] (15c) **1 a**: of, relating to, or involving brothers **b**: of, relating to, or being a fraternity or society (a ~ order) **2**: derived from two ova: DIZYGOTIC (~ twins) **3**: FRIENDLY, BROTHERLY — **frat-er-nal-ism** *\n-ŋ-l-iz-əm\ n* — **frat-er-nal-ly** *\n-ŋ-l-ē\ adv*

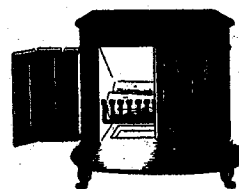
**frat-er-ni-ty** *\frā-tər-nə-tē\ n*, *pl* **-ties** (14c) **1**: a group of people associated or formally organized for a common purpose, interest, or pleasure: as **a**: a fraternal order **b**: GUILD **c**: a men's student organization formed chiefly for social purposes having secret rites and a name consisting of Greek letters **d**: a student organization for scholastic, professional, or extracurricular activities (a debating ~) **2**: the quality or state of being brothers: BROTHERLINESS **3**: persons of the same class, profession, character, or tastes (the racetrack ~)

**frat-er-ni-ze** *\frā-tər-nīz\ vi* **-nized**; **-niz-ing** (1611) **1**: to associate or mingle as brothers or on fraternal terms **2 a**: to associate on close terms with members of a hostile group *esp*. when contrary to military orders **b**: to be friendly or amiable — **frat-er-ni-za-tion** *\frā-tər-nə-zā-shən\ n* — **frat-er-ni-zer** *\frā-tər-nī-zər\ n*

**frat-ri-cide** *\frā-trī-sīd\ n* [in sense 1, fr. ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *fratricidium*, fr. *frater*, *frater* + *-cidium*, *-cide*] (15c) **1**: one that murders or kills his or her own brother or sister or an individual (as a countryman) having a relationship like that of a brother or sister **2**: the act of a fratricide — **frat-ri-cid-al** *\frā-trī-sī-dəl\ adj*

**Frau** *\frāu\ n*, *pl* **Frauen** *\frāu(-ən)\ n* [G, woman, wife, fr. OHG *frōwa* mistress, lady; akin to OE *frēa* lord, OHG *fruma* advantage — more at FOREMOST] (ca. 1813): a German married woman: WIFE — used as a title equivalent to Mrs.

**fraud** *\frōd\ n* [ME *fraude*, fr. MF, fr. L *fraud-*, *fraus*] (14c) **1 a**: DECEIT, TRICKERY; *specif*: intentional perversion of truth in order to



Franklin stove

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ mop, mar \ə\ out \ə\ chin \ə\ bet \ə\ easy \ə\ go \ə\ hit \ə\ ice \ə\ job \ə\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ law \ə\ boy \ə\ thin \ə\ the \ə\ loot \ə\ foot \ə\ yet \ə\ vision \ə\ k, " , ce, ðe, te, ðe, \ see Guide to Pronunciation

ing the present value of a quantity under observation **b**: an electrical or mechanical device used in navigating an airplane; **esp**: such a device used as the sole means of navigating *syn* see IMPLEMENT

**in-stru-ment** \in-'stru-mən-tl-ē\ *n* (1752) **1**: to address a legal instrument to **2**: to score for musical performance **ORCHESTRATE** **3**: to equip with instruments **esp**, for measuring and recording data (an *instrumented* spacecraft)

**in-stru-men-tal** \in(t)-strə-'men-tl-ē\ *adj* (14c) **1** **a**: serving as a means, agent, or tool (was ~ in organizing the strike) **b**: of, relating to, or done with an instrument or tool **2**: relating to, composed for, or performed on a musical instrument **3**: of, relating to, or being a grammatical case or form expressing means or agency **4**: of or relating to instrumentalism **5**: OPERANT **3** (~ learning) (~ conditioning)

— **instrumental** *n* — **in-stru-men-tal-ly** \-t'l-ē\ *adv*

**in-stru-men-tal-ism** \-j-zəm\ *n* (1909): a doctrine that ideas are instruments of action and that their usefulness determines their truth

**in-stru-men-tal-ist** \-ist\ *n* (1823) **1**: a player on a musical instrument **2**: an exponent of instrumentalism — **instrumentalist** *adj*

**in-stru-men-tal-ity** \in(t)-strə-mən-'tā-lā-tē-, -men-\ *n*, *pl* -ties (1651) **1**: the quality or state of being instrumental **2**: MEANS, AGENCY

**in-stru-men-ta-tion** \in(t)-strə-mən-'tā-shən-, -men-\ *n* (1845) **1**: the arrangement or composition of music for instruments **esp**, for a band or orchestra **2**: the use or application of instruments (as for observation, measurement, or control) **3**: instruments for a particular purpose; **also**: a selection or arrangement of instruments

**instrument flying** *n* (1928): navigation of an airplane by instruments only

**instrument landing** *n* (1938): a landing made with limited visibility by means of instruments and by ground radio direction

**instrument panel** *n* (1922): a panel on which instruments are mounted; **esp**: DASHBOARD **2**

**in-sub-or-di-nate** \in(t)-sə-'bōr-d'n-ət-, -bōrd-nət\ *adj* (ca. 1828) **1**: disobedient to authority — **in-sub-or-dinate** *n* — **in-sub-or-di-nate-ly** *adv* — **in-sub-or-di-na-tion** \-bōr-d'n-'ā-shən\ *n*

**in-sub-stan-tial** \in(t)-səb-'stan(t)-shəl\ *adj* [prob. fr. F *insubstantial*, fr. LL *insubstantialis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *substantialis* *substantial*] (1607) **1**: not substantial; **as a**: lacking substance or material nature **b**: lacking firmness or solidity; **FLIMSY** — **in-sub-stan-tial-ly** \-stāt(t)-shē-'ā-lā-tē\ *adv*

**in-suf-fer-able** \in-, -sə-'f(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* (15c): not to be endured; **IN-TOLERABLE** (an ~ bore) — **in-suf-fer-able-ness** *n* — **in-suf-fer-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

**in-suf-fi-cien-cy** \in(t)-sə-'fi-shən(t)-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies (1526) **1**: the quality or state of being insufficient; **as a**: lack of mental or moral fitness; **INCOMPETENCE** (the ~ of this person for public office) **b**: lack of adequate supply (~ of provisions) **c**: lack of physical power or capacity; **specif**: inability of an organ or body part to function normally **2**: something that is insufficient or falls short of expectations

**in-suf-fi-cient** \in(t)-sə-'fi-shənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *insufficient*, *insufficiens*, fr. L *in-* + *sufficiens*, *sufficiens* sufficient] (14c): not sufficient; **INADEQUATE**; **esp**: lacking adequate power, capacity, or competence — **in-suf-fi-cient-ly** *adv*

**in-suf-fla-tion** \in(t)-sə-'flā-shən-, -sə-'flā-\ *n* [ME *insufflation*, fr. MF *insufflation*, fr. LL *insufflatio*, fr. *insufflatō*, fr. *insufflare* to blow upon, fr. L *in-* + *sufflare* to inflate, fr. *sub-* + *flare* to blow — more at *blow*] (15c): an act or the action of blowing on, into, or in; **as a**: a Christian ceremonial rite of exorcism performed by breathing on a person **b**: the act of blowing something (as a gas, powder, or vapor) into a body cavity — **in-suf-flate** \in(t)-sə-'flāt-, -sə-'flāt\ *vt* — **in-suf-fla-tor** \-flā-tər\ *n*

**in-su-lant** \in(t)-sə-'lont\ *n* (ca. 1929) chiefly Brit.: INSULATION **2**

**in-su-lar** \in(t)-sū-lər-, -syū-, -in-shə-lər\ *adj* [LL *insularis*, fr. L *insula* island] (1611) **1** **a**: of, relating to, or constituting an island; **b**: dwelling or situated on an island (~ residents) **2**: characteristic of an isolated people; **esp**: being, having, or reflecting a narrow provincial viewpoint **3**: of or relating to an island of cells or tissue — **in-su-lar-ism** \-lā-'rī-zəm\ *n* — **in-su-lar-ity** \in(t)-sū-'lār-ā-tē-, -syū-, -in-shə-'lār-\ *n* — **in-su-lar-ly** \in(t)-sū-'lār-lē-, -syū-, -in-shə-'lār-\ *adv*

**in-su-late** \in(t)-sə-'lāt\ *vt* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *insula*] (ca. 1741): to place in a detached situation; **ISOLATE**; **esp**: to separate from conducting bodies by means of nonconductors so as to prevent transfer of electricity, heat, or sound

**in-su-la-tion** \in(t)-sə-'lā-shən\ *n* (1798) **1** **a**: the action of insulating **b**: the state of being insulated **2**: material used in insulating

**in-su-la-tor** \in(t)-sə-'lā-tər\ *n* (1801): one that insulates; **as a**: a material that is a poor conductor (as of electricity or heat) — compare SEMICONDUCTOR **b**: a device made of an electrical insulating material and used for separating or supporting conductors

**in-su-lin** \in(t)-sə-'lɪn\ *n* [NL *insula* islet (of Langerhans), fr. L *insula*] (1914): a protein pancreatic hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans that is essential **esp**, for the metabolism of carbohydrates and is used in the treatment and control of diabetes mellitus

**insulin shock** *n* (1925): hypoglycemia associated with the presence of excessive insulin in the system and characterized by progressive development of coma

**in-sult** \in-'səlt\ *vb* [MF or L; MF *insulter*, fr. L *insultare*, lit., to spring upon, fr. *in-* + *salutare* to leap — more at *SALTATION*] *vi* (1540) *archaic*: to behave with pride or arrogance; **VAUNT** ~ *vi*: to treat with insolence, indignity, or contempt; **AFFRONT**; **also**: to affect offensively or damagingly (doggerel that ~s the reader's intelligence) *syn* see OFFEND — **in-sult-er** *n* — **in-sult-ing-ly** \in-'səlt-'tɪp-lē\ *adv*

**in-sult** \in-'səlt\ *n* (1671) **1**: a gross indignity **2**: injury to the body or one of its parts; **also**: something that causes or has a potential for causing such insult (pollution and other environmental ~s)

**in-su-per-a-ble** \in-, -sū-'p(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *insuperabilis*, fr. *in-* + *superare* to surmount, fr. *super* over — more at *OVER*] (14c): incapable of being surmounted, overcome, passed over, or solved (~ difficulties) — **in-su-per-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

**in-sup-port-a-ble** \in(t)-sə-'pōr-tə-bəl-, -pōr-\ *adj* [MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *insupportabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *supportare* to support] (ca. 1530): not supportable; **a**: more than can be endured (~ pain) **b**: impossible to justify (~ charges) — **in-sup-port-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

**in-sup-press-ible** \in(t)-sə-'pre-sə-bəl\ *adj* (1610): IRREPRESSIBLE

**in-sur-able** \in-'shūr-ə-bəl\ *adj* (1810): that may be insured — **in-sur-abil-i-ty** \-shūr-ə-'bi-lā-tē\ *n*

**in-sur-ance** \in-'shūr-ən(t)s\ *also* 'in-\ *n* (1651) **1** **a**: the business of insuring persons or property **b**: coverage by contract whereby one party undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by a specified contingency or peril **c**: the sum for which something is insured **2**: a means of guaranteeing protection or safety (the contract is your ~ against price changes)

**insurance** *adj* (1954): being a score that adds to a team's lead and makes it impossible for the opposing team to tie the game with its next score (~ run)

**in-sure** \in-'shūr\ *vb* **in-sured**; **in-sur-ing** [ME, to assure, prob. alter. of *assuren*] *vt* (1635) **1**: to provide or obtain insurance on or for **2**: to make certain **esp**, by taking necessary measures and precautions ~ *vi*: to contract to give or take insurance *syn* see ENSURE

**insured** *n* (1681): a person whose life or property is insured

**in-sur-er** \in-'shūr-ər\ *n* (1654): one that insures; **specif**: an insurance underwriter

**in-sur-ge-ance** \in-'sər-jən(t)s\ *n* (1847): an act or the action of being insurgent; **INSURRECTION**

**in-sur-gen-cy** \-jən(t)-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies (1803) **1**: the quality or state of being insurgent; **specif**: a condition of revolt against a government that is less than an organized revolution and that is not recognized as belligerence **2**: INSURGENCE

**in-sur-gent** \-jənt\ *n* [L *insurgens*, *insurgens*, prp. of *insurgere* to rise up, fr. *in-* + *surgere* to rise — more at *SURGE*] (1765) **1**: a person who revolts against civil authority or an established government; **esp**: a rebel not recognized as a belligerent **2**: one who acts contrary to the policies and decisions of one's own political party

**insurgent** *adj* (1814): rising in opposition to civil authority or established leadership; **REBELLIOUS** — **in-sur-gent-ly** *adv*

**in-sur-mount-a-ble** \in(t)-sər-'maʊn-tə-bəl\ *adj* (1690): incapable of being surmounted; **INSUPERABLE** (~ problems) — **in-sur-mount-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

**in-sur-rec-tion** \in(t)-sə-'rek-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *insurrection*, *insurrectio*, fr. *insurgere*] (15c): an act or instance of revolting against civil authority or an established government *syn* see *REBELLION* — **in-sur-rec-tion-al** \-shnəl-, -shə-n'\ *adj* — **in-sur-rec-tion-ary** \-sha-, -ner-ē\ *adj* or *n* — **in-sur-rec-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-nist\ *n*

**in-sus-cep-ti-ble** \in(t)-sə-'sep-tə-bəl\ *adj* (1603): not susceptible (~ to flattery) — **in-sus-cep-ti-bil-i-ty** \-sep-tə-'bi-lā-tē\ *n* — **in-sus-cep-ti-bly** \in(t)-sə-'sep-tə-blē\ *adv*

**in-tact** \in-'təkt\ *adj* [ME *intacte*, fr. L *intactus*, fr. *in-* + *tactus*, pp. of *tangere* to touch — more at *TANGENT*] (15c) **1**: untouched **esp**, by anything that harms or diminishes; **ENTIRE**, **UNINJURED** **2** of a living body or its parts: having no relevant component removed or destroyed; **a**: physically virginal **b**: not castrated *syn* see *PERFECT* — **in-tact-ness** \-tak(t)-nəs\ *n*

**in-ta-glio** \in-'tāl-(j)yō-, -tāl-; -tā-glē-, -tā-\ *n*, *pl* -glios [It, fr. *intagliare* to engrave, cut, fr. ML *intaliare*, fr. L *in-* + LL *taliare* to cut — more at *TAILOR*] (1644) **1** **a**: an engraving or incised figure in stone or other hard material depressed below the surface so that an impression from the design yields an image in relief **b**: the art or process of executing intaglios **c**: printing (as in die stamping and gravure) done from a plate in which the image is sunk below the surface **2**: something (as a gem) carved in intaglio

**in-take** \in-'tāk\ *n* (15c) **1**: an opening through which fluid enters an enclosure **2** **a**: a taking in **b** (1) the amount taken in (2) something (as energy) taken in; **INPUT**

**in-tan-gi-ble** \in-, -tən-'jā-bəl\ *adj* [F or ML; F, fr. ML *intangibilis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *tangibilis* tangible] (1640): not tangible; **IMPALPABLE** — **in-tan-gi-bil-i-ty** \-tən-'jā-'bi-lā-tē\ *n* — **in-tan-gi-ble-ness** \-tən-'jā-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **in-tan-gi-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

**intangible** *n* (1914): something intangible; **specif**: an asset (as goodwill) that is not corporeal

**in-tar-sia** \in-'tār-sē-\ *n* [G, modif. of It *intarsio*] (1867) **1**: a mosaic usu. of wood fitted into a support; **also**: the art or process of making such a mosaic **2**: a colored design knitted on both sides of a fabric (as in a sweater)

**in-te-ger** \in-'ti-jər\ *n* [L, *adj.*, whole, entire — more at *ENTIRE*] (1571) **1**: any of the natural numbers, the negatives of these numbers, or zero **2**: a complete entity

**in-te-gra-ble** \in-'ti-grā-bəl\ *adj* (ca. 1741): capable of being integrated (~ functions) — **in-te-gra-bil-i-ty** \in-'ti-grā-'bi-lā-tē\ *n*

**in-te-gral** \in-'ti-grəl\ *usu* *so* in *mathematics*; **in-te-gral** *also* -tē- *also* -trā-gəl\ *adj* (1551). **1** **a**: essential to completeness; **CONSTITUENT** (an ~ part of the curriculum) **b** (1): being, containing, or relating to one or more mathematical integers (2): relating to or concerned with mathematical integrals or integration **c**: **formed as a unit** with another part (a seat with ~ headrest) **2**: composed of integral parts **3**: lacking nothing essential; **ENTIRE** — **in-te-gral-i-ty** \in-'tā-grā-lā-tē\ *n* — **in-te-gral-ly** \in-'ti-grā-lē-, -tē-grā-'lō-\ *adv*

**integral** *n* (ca. 1741): the result of a mathematical integration — compare *DEFINITE INTEGRAL*, *INDEFINITE INTEGRAL*

**integral calculus** *n* (ca. 1741): a branch of mathematics concerned with the theory and applications (as in the determination of lengths, areas, and volumes and in the solution of differential equations) of integrals and integration

**integral domain** *n* (1937): a mathematical ring in which multiplication is commutative, which has a multiplicative identity element, and which contains no pair of nonzero elements whose product is zero (the



intaglio 1a

\ə\ about \ˈkɪtən\ F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \æ\ ace \æ\ mop, mar  
 \aʊ\ out \tʃ\ chin \et\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \ɪ\ hit \ɪ\ ice \j\ job  
 \ŋ\ sing \ɔ\ go \ɔ\ law \ɔɪ\ boy \θ\ thin \θ\ the \u\ loot \u\ foot  
 \y\ yet \z\ vision \ə\ k, ʔ, æ, œ, u, ʊ, ʌ\ see Guide to Pronunciation

## 626 jailbird • jar

**jail-bird** \ˈjɔɪlˌbɜrd\ *n* (1603) : a person confined in jail; *specif* : an habitual criminal

**jail-break** \ˈjɔɪlˌbrɛk\ *n* (1910) : a forcible escape from jail

**jailer** \ˈjɔɪl-ər\ \ˈjɔɪ-lər\ *n* (13c) 1 : a keeper of a jail 2 : one that restricts another's liberty as if by imprisonment

**jail-house** \ˈjɔɪl-ˌhaʊs\ *n* (1812) : JAIL 1

**jailhouse lawyer** *n* (1969) : a prison inmate self-taught in the law who tries to gain release through legal maneuvers or who advises fellow inmates on their legal problems

**Jain** \ˈjɔɪn\ or **Jai-na** \ˈjɔɪ-nə\ *n* [Hindi *Jain*, fr. Skt *Jaina*] (1805) : an adherent of Jainism

**Jain-ism** \ˈjɔɪ-ni-zəm\ *n* (1858) : a religion of India originating in the 6th century B.C. and teaching liberation of the soul by right knowledge, right faith, and right conduct

**jake** \ˈjæk\ *adj* [origin unknown] (1914) *slang* : ALL RIGHT, FINE

**jake leg** \ˈjækˌleg, -lɛg\ *n* [jake grain alcohol flavored with an alcoholic extract of ginger] (1932) : a paralysis caused by drinking improperly distilled or contaminated liquor

**jakes** \ˈjæks\ *n pl* but sing or pl in constr [perh. fr. F *Jacques* James] (1538) : PRIVY 1

**jai-ap** \ˈja-lap, -jə-ə\ *n* [F & Sp; F *jalap*, fr. Sp *jalapa*, fr. *Jalapa*, Mexico] (1644) 1 a : the dried tuberous root of a Mexican plant (*Ipomoea purga* syn. *Exogonium purga*) of the morning-glory family; also : a powdered purgative drug prepared from it that contains resinous glycosides b : the root or derived drug of plants related to the one supplying jalap 2 : a plant yielding jalap

**ja-la-pe-ño** also **ja-la-pe-no** \ˌhɑ-lə-ˈpə-(ˌ)nɔ, -hɑ-, -ˈpə-(ˌ)nɔ, -ˈpə-(ˌ)nɔ\ *n pl* -nos also -nos [MexSp, fr. *jalapeño*, *adj*, of *Jalapa*] (1939) : a small plump dark green Mexican hot pepper — called also *jalapeño pepper*

**ja-lopy** \ˌjɑ-lə-pɛ\ *n pl* **ja-lop-ies** [origin unknown] (1928) : a dilapidated old vehicle (as an automobile)

**jail-ou-sie** \ˈjɔɪ-lə-si\ *n* [F, lit., jealousy, fr. OF *jelous* jealous] (1766) 1 : a blind with adjustable horizontal slats for admitting light and air while excluding direct sun and rain 2 : a window made of adjustable glass louvers that control ventilation

**jam** \ˈjam\ *vb* **jammed**; **jam-ming** [origin unknown] *vi* (1706) 1 a : to become blocked or wedged b : to become unworkable through the jamming of a movable part 2 : to force one's way into a restricted space 3 : to take part in a jam session ~ *vt* 1 a : to press into a close or tight position (~ his hat on) b (1) : to cause to become wedged so as to be unworkable (~ the typewriter keys) (2) : to make unworkable by jamming c : to block passage of : OBSTRUCT d : to fill often to excess : PACK (the crowd jammed the theater) 2 : to push forcibly; esp : to apply (brakes) suddenly and forcibly — used with on 3 : CRUSH, BRUISE 4 a : to make unintelligible by sending out interfering signals or messages b : to make (as a radar apparatus) ineffective by jamming signals or by causing reflection of radar waves 5 : to pitch inside to (a batter) — **jam-mer** \ˈjam-mər\ *n*

**jam** *n* (1805) 1 a : an act or instance of jamming b : a crowded mass that impedes or blocks (a traffic ~) 2 a : the quality or state of being jammed b : the pressure or congestion of a crowd : CRUSH 3 : a difficult state of affairs : FIX (got into a ~) 4 : JAM SESSION 5 : DUNK SHOT

**jam** *n* [prob. fr. *jam*] (ca. 1736) : a food made by boiling fruit and sugar to a thick consistency — **jam-my** \ˈjam-mi\ *adj*

**Jamaica rum** *n* (ca. 1900) : a heavy-bodied rum made by slow fermentation and marked by a pungent bouquet

**jamb** \ˈjam\ *n* [ME *jambe*, fr. MF, lit., leg, fr. LL *gamba* — more at GAMBIT] (14c) 1 : an upright piece or surface forming the side of an opening (as for a door, window, or fireplace) 2 : a projecting columnar part or mass

**jam-ba-laya** \ˌjam-bə-ˈli-ə\ *n* [LaF, fr. Prov *jambalaia*] (1872) 1 : rice cooked usu. with ham, sausage, chicken, shrimp, or oysters and seasoned with herbs 2 : a mixture of diverse elements (curious ~s of competing elements — Neil Hickey)

**jam-beau** \ˈjam-(ˌ)bō, n pl **jam-beaux** \-(ˌ)bōz\ [ME, fr. (assumed) AF, fr. MF *jambe*] (14c) : a piece of medieval armor for the leg below the knee — see ARMOR illustration

**jam-bo-ree** \ˌjam-bə-ˈri\ *n* [origin unknown] (1864) 1 : a noisy or unrestrained carouse 2 a : a large festive gathering b : a national or international camping assembly of Boy Scouts 3 : a long mixed program of entertainment

**James** \ˈjæmz\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *Jacomus*, alter. of LL *Jacobus*, *Jacob* Jacob] 1 : an apostle, son of Zebedee, and brother of the apostle John according to the Gospel accounts 2 : an apostle and son of Alphaeus according to the Gospel accounts — called also *James the Less* 3 : a brother of Jesus traditionally held to be the author of the New Testament Epistle of James 4 : a moral lecture addressed to early Christians and included as a book in the New Testament — see BIBLE table

**jam-mies** \ˈjam-mi\ *n pl* [by shortening & alter.] (1973) : PAJAMAS 2

**jam-pack** \ˈjam-ˌpæk\ *vt* (1924) : to pack tightly or to excess

**Jams** \ˈjamz\ *trademark* — used for knee-length loose-fitting swim trunks

**jam session** *n* [ˈjam] (1933) : an often impromptu performance by a group esp. of jazz musicians that is characterized by improvisation

**Jam-shid** or **Jam-shyd** \ˈjam-ˌshɪd\ *n* [Per *Jamshid*] : an early legendary king of Persia who reigned for 700 years

**jam-up** \ˈjam-ʊp\ *n* (1941) : JAM 1

**Jane Doe** \ˈjæn-ˌdō\ *n* (1936) : a female party to legal proceedings whose true name is unknown

**Jane-ite** \ˈjæn-i-ti\ *n* (1896) : an enthusiastic admirer of Jane Austen's writings

**jan-gle** \ˈjan-gəl\ *vb* **jan-gled**; **jan-gling** \-g(ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME, fr. MF *jangler*, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *jangelen* to grumble] *vi* (14c) 1 : to talk idly 2 : to quarrel verbally 3 : to make a harsh or discordant often-ringing sound (keys jangling in my pocket) ~ *vt* 1 : to utter or sound in a discordant, babbling, or chattering way 2 a : to cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously b : to excite to tense irritation (*jangled nerves*) — **jan-gler** \-g(ə)-lɪər\ *n*

**jangle** *n* (14c) 1 : idle talk 2 : noisy quarreling 3 : a discordant often ringing sound : DISCORD

**jan-gly** \ˈjan-g(ə)-lɛ\ *adj* (1892) : marked by jangling : having a jangling quality (~ earrings) (~ guitar music)

**jan-is-sary** or **jan-i-zary** \ˈjan-ɪ-sə-ri, -zər-ɪ\ *n pl* -sar-ies or -zar-ies [It *gianizero*, fr. Turk *yeniceri*, fr. *yeri* new + *çeri* soldier] (1529) 1 often cap : a soldier of an elite corps of Turkish troops organized in the 14th century and abolished in 1826 2 : a member of a group of loyal or subservient troops, officials, or supporters

**jan-i-tor** \ˈjan-ɪ-tər\ *n* [L, fr. *janus* arch, gate] (1629) 1 : DOORKEEPER 2 : one who keeps the premises of a building (as an apartment or office) clean, tends the heating system, and makes minor repairs — **jan-i-tor-ial** \ˈjan-ɪ-tər-ē-əl, -tər-ē-əl\ *adj*

**Jan-sen-ism** \ˈjan(t)-sə-ni-zəm\ *n* [F *jansénisme*, fr. Cornelis *Jansen*] (ca. 1656) 1 : a system of doctrine based on moral determinism, defended by various reformist factions among 17th and 18th century western European Roman Catholic clergy, religious, and scholars, and condemned as heretical by papal authority 2 : a puritanical attitude (as toward sex) — **Jan-sen-ist** \-nist\ *n* — **Jan-sen-is-tic** \ˈjan(t)-sə-nis-tik\ *adj*

**Jan-u-ary** \ˈjan-yə-wer-ē\ *n pl* -aries or -ar-ys [ME *Januarie*, fr. L *Januarius*, 1st month of the ancient Roman year, fr. *Janus*] (14c) : the 1st month of the Gregorian calendar

**Jan-us** \ˈjan-əs\ *n* [L] : a Roman god that is identified with doors, gates, and all beginnings and that is represented artistically with two opposite faces

**Jan-us-faced** \-fəst\ *adj* (1682) : having two contrasting aspects; esp : DUPLICIOUS, TWO-FACED

**Janus green** *n* [prob. fr. *Janus*, a trademark] (1898) : a basic azine dye used esp. as a biological stain (as for mitochondria)

**Jap** \ˈjap\ *n or adj* (1886) : JAPANESE — usu. used disparagingly

**JAP** \ˈjap\ *n* (ca. 1973) : JEWISH AMERICAN PRINCESS — usu. used disparagingly

**ja-pan** \ˈjə-pan\ *adj* (1673) : of, relating to, or originating in Japan : of a kind or style characteristic of Japanese workmanship

**Japan** *n* (1688) 1 a : any of several varnishes yielding a hard brilliant finish b : a hard dark coating containing asphalt and a drier that is used esp. on metal and fixed by heating — called also *japan black* 2 : work (as lacquer ware) finished and decorated in the Japanese manner

**Japan** *vt* **ja-panned**; **ja-pan-ning** (1688) 1 : to cover with or as if with a coat of japan 2 : to give a high gloss to — **ja-pan-ner** *n*

**Jap-a-ness** \ˌjə-pə-ˈnɛz, -nɛs\ *n pl* **Japanese** (1604) 1 a : a native or inhabitant of Japan b : a person of Japanese descent 2 : the language of the Japanese — **Japanese** *adj*

**Japanese an-drom-e-da** \ˌan-ˈdrə-mə-də\ *n* [NL *Andromeda*, genus of plants, fr. L *Andromeda*, Ethiopian princess, fr. Gk *Andromedē*] (1948) : a shrubby evergreen Asian heath (*Peris japonica*) with glossy leaves and drooping clusters of usu. whitish flowers

**Japanese beetle** *n* (1900) : a small metallic green and brown scarab beetle (*Popillia japonica*) that has been introduced into America from Japan and as a grub feeds on the roots of grasses and decaying vegetation and as an adult eats foliage and fruits

**Japanese cedar** *n* (ca. 1880) : a large evergreen tree (*Cryptomeria japonica*) grown esp. in China and Japan for its valuable soft wood

**Japanese iris** *n* (1883) : any of various beardless garden irises (esp. *Iris kaempferi*) with very large showy flowers

**Japanese lacquer** *n* (1876) : LACQUER 1b

**Japanese maple** *n* (1898) : a maple (*Acer palmatum*) of Japan, China, and Korea with purple flowers and usu. deeply parted leaves that is widely cultivated as a shrub or small tree

**Japanese millet** *n* (1900) : a coarse annual grass (*Echinochloa frumentacea*) cultivated esp. in Asia for its edible seeds

**Japanese plum** *n* (1893) : a tree (*Prunus salicina*) native to China and cultivated in Japan that bears Japanese plums; also : the large usu. yellow to light red fruit of a Japanese plum

**Japanese quail** *n* (1963) : a quail (*Coturnix japonica* syn. *C. coturnix japonica*) from China and Japan that is often used in laboratory research

**Japanese quince** *n* (1900) : a hardy Chinese ornamental shrub (*Chaenomeles speciosa* syn. *C. lagenaria*) of the rose family with scarlet, pink, or white flowers

**Japanese spurge** *n* (1924) : a low Japanese herb or subshrub (*Pachysandra terminalis*) of the box family often used as a ground cover

**Jap-a-nize** \ˌjə-pə-ˈnɪz\ *vt* -nized; -niz-ing (1890) 1 : to make Japanese 2 : to bring (as an area or industry) under the influence of Japan — **Jap-a-ni-za-tion** \ˌjə-pə-nə-ˈzə-shən\ *n*

**Japan wax** *n* (1859) : a yellowish fat obtained from the berries of several sumacs (as *Rhus verniciflua* and *R. succedanea*) and used chiefly in polishes

**jape** \ˈjæp\ *vb* **japed**; **jap-ing** [ME] *vi* (14c) : to say or do something jokingly or mockingly ~ *vt* : to make mocking fun of — **jap-er** \ˈjæ-pər\ *n* — **jap-ery** \ˈjæ-p(ə)-ri\ *n*

**jape** *n* (14c) : something designed to arouse amusement or laughter; as : an amusing literary or dramatic production b : GIBE

**Ja-pheth** \ˈjə-fəθ\ *n* [L *Japheth* or Gk *Iapheth*, fr. Heb *Yepheth*] : a son of Noah held to be the progenitor of the Medes and Greeks

**ja-po-nais-erie** \zhə-pō-ne-zə-ˈri, -nez-ri\ *n*, often cap [F, fr. *japonais* Japanese] (1896) : a style in art reflecting Japanese qualities or motifs; also : an object or decoration in this style

**ja-pon-i-ca** \ˌjə-pə-ni-kə\ *n* [NL, fr. fem. of *Japonicus* Japanese, fr. *Japonia* Japan] (1819) : JAPANESE QUINCE

**jar** \ˈjɑr\ *vb* **jarred**; **jar-ring** [prob. of imit. origin] *vi* (1526) 1 a : to make a harsh or discordant sound b : to have a harshly disagreeable or disconcerting effect c : to be out of harmony; *specif* : BICKER 2 : to undergo severe vibration ~ *vt* : to cause to jar; as a : to affect disagreeably : UNSETTLE b : to make unstable : SHAKE — **jar-ring-ly** \ˈjɑr-ɪŋ-lɪ\ *adv*

**jar** *n* (1537) 1 a : a state or manifestation of discord or conflict b : a harsh grating sound 2 a : a sudden or unexpected shake b : an unsettling shock c : an unpleasant break or conflict in rhythm, flow, or transition

**jar** *n* [MF *jarre*, fr. OPov *jarra*, fr. Ar *jarrah* earthen water vessel] (1592) 1 : a widemouthed container made typically of earthenware or glass 2 : as much as a jar will hold — **jar-ful** \-fʊl\ *n*



**john** \ˈjɑn\ *n* [fr. the name *John*] (1856) 1: TOILET 2: a prostitute's client  
**John** \ˈjɑn\ *n* [LL *Johannes*, fr. Gk *Iōannēs*, fr. Heb *Yōhānān*] 1: a Jewish prophet who according to Gospel accounts foretold Jesus's messianic ministry and baptized him — called also *John the Baptist* 2: an apostle who according to various Christian traditions wrote the fourth Gospel, the three Johannine Epistles, and the Book of Revelation 3: the fourth Gospel in the New Testament — see BIBLE table 4: any of three short didactic letters addressed to early Christians and included in the New Testament — see BIBLE table  
**John Barleycorn** \ˈbɑrli-kɔrn\ *n* (ca. 1620): alcoholic liquor personified  
**John-boat** \ˈjɑn-bōt\ *n* [fr. the name *John*] (1905): a narrow flat-bottomed square-ended boat usu. propelled by a pole or paddle and used on inland waterways  
**John Bull** \ˈbʊl\ *n* [*John Bull*, character typifying the English nation in *The History of John Bull* (1712) by John Arbuthnot] (1778) 1: the English nation personified; the English people 2: a typical Englishman — **John Bull-ish** \ˈbʊl-ɪʃ\ *adj* — **John Bull-ish-ness** *n* — **John Bull-ism** \ˈbʊl-ɪzəm\ *n*  
**John Doe** \ˈdō\ *n* (1768) 1: a party to legal proceedings whose true name is unknown 2: an average man  
**John Dory** \ˈdɔr-ē, -dɔr-\ *n*, *pl* **John Dories** [earlier *dory*, fr. ME *dorre*, fr. MF *doree*, lit., gilded one] (1754): a common yellow to olive food fish (*Zeus faber*) of Europe and Africa with an oval compressed body, long dorsal spines, and a dark spot on each side; also: a closely related and possibly identical fish (*Z. capensis*) widely distributed in southern seas  
**John-ne's disease** \ˈjɒ-nəz-\ *n* [Heinrich A. *Johnne* †1910 Ger. bacteriologist] (1907): a chronic often fatal contagious enteritis of ruminants and esp. of cattle that is caused by a bacterium (*Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*) and is characterized by persistent diarrhea and gradual emaciation  
**John Hancock** \ˈjɑn-ˈhɑn-kɑk\ *n* [*John Hancock*; fr. the prominence of his signature on the Declaration of Independence] (1903): an autograph signature  
**John Henry** \ˈhen-rē\ *n* [fr. the name *John Henry*, fr. confusion with *John Hancock*] (1914): an autograph signature  
**John Mark** *n*: MARK 1a  
**John-ny** \ˈjɑ-nē\ *n*, *pl* **Johnnies** [fr. the name *Johnny*] (1673) 1 often *cap*: FELLOW, GUY 2: a short-sleeved collarless gown that is open in the back and is worn by persons (as hospital patients) undergoing medical examination or treatment  
**John-ny-cake** \ˈjɑ-nē-kāk\ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Johnny*] (1739): a bread made with cornmeal  
**John-ny-come-lately** \ˈjɑ-nē-ˌkəm-lāt-lē\ *n*, *pl* **Johnny-come-latelies** or **Johnnies-come-lately** (1839) 1: a late or recent arrival: NEWCOMER 2: UPSTART (established families tend to hold themselves above the *Johnny-come-latelies* — William Zeckendorf †1976)  
**John-ny-jump-up** \ˈjɑ-nē-ˌjʌmp-əp\ *n* (1842) 1: a common and long-cultivated European viola (*Viola tricolor*) which has short-spurred flowers usu. blue or purple mixed with white and yellow and from which most of the garden pansies are derived; broadly: any of various small-flowered cultivated pansies 2: any of various American violets  
**John-ny-on-the-spot** \ˈjɑ-nē-ˌɒn-thə-ˈspɒt, -ʃɑn-\ *n* (1896): a person who is on hand and ready to perform a service or respond to an emergency  
**Johnny Reb** \ˈreb\ *n* [fr. the name *Johnny* + *reb* rebel] (1865): a Confederate soldier  
**John-son-ese** \ˈjɑn(t)-sə-ˈnēz, -nēs\ *n* [Samuel Johnson] (1843): a literary style characterized by balanced phraseology and Latinate diction  
**John-son-grass** \ˈjɑn(t)-sən-ˈgras\ *n*, often *cap* [William Johnston †1859 Am. agriculturist] (1884): a tall perennial sorghum (*Sorghum halepense*) orig. of the Mediterranean region that is widely used for forage in warm areas and often becomes naturalized  
**joie de vi-vre** \zhwā-də-ˈvivr\ *n* [F, lit., joy of living] (1889): keen or buoyant enjoyment of life  
**join** \ˈjɔɪn\ *vb* [ME, fr. OF *joindre*, fr. L *ungere* — more at YOKE] *vt* (13c) 1 *a*: to put or bring together so as to form a unit (~ two blocks of wood with glue) *b*: to connect (as points) by a line *c*: ADJOIN 2: to put or bring into close association or relationship (~ed in marriage) 3: to engage in (battle) 4 *a*: to come into the company of (~ed us for lunch) *b*: to associate oneself with (~ed the church) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to come together so as to be connected (nouns ~ to form compounds) *b*: ADJOIN (the two estates ~) 2: to come into close association or relationship: as *a*: to form an alliance *b*: to become a member of a group *c*: to take part in a collective activity (~ in singing) — **join-able** \ˈjɔɪ-nə-bəl\ *adj*  
*syn* JOIN, COMBINE, UNITE, CONNECT, LINK, ASSOCIATE, RELATE mean to bring or come together into some manner of union. JOIN implies a bringing into contact or conjunction of any degree of closeness (*joined* forces in an effort to win). COMBINE implies some merging or mingling with corresponding loss of identity of each unit (*combined* jazz and rock to create a new music). UNITE implies somewhat greater loss of separate identity (the colonies *united* to form a republic). CONNECT suggests a loose or external attachment with little or no loss of identity (a mutual defense treaty *connected* the two nations). LINK may imply strong connection or inseparability of elements still retaining identity (a name forever *linked* with liberty). ASSOCIATE stresses the mere fact of frequent occurrence or existence together in space or in logical relation (opera is popularly *associated* with high society). RELATE suggests the existence of a real or presumed logical connection (related what he observed to what he already knew).  
**join** *n* (1825) 1: JOINT 2: UNION 2d  
**Join-der** \ˈjɔɪn-dər\ *n* [F *joindre* to join, fr. OF] (1601) 1: CONJUNCTION 1 2 *a*: (1): a joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit (2): a joining of causes of action or defense *b*: acceptance of an issue tendered  
**Join-er** \ˈjɔɪ-nər\ *n* (14c): one that joins: as *a*: a person whose occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood *b*: a gregarious or civic-minded person who joins many organizations  
**Join-ery** \ˈjɔɪ-nə-rē, -jɔɪ-rē\ *n* (1678) 1: the art or trade of a joiner 2: work done by a joiner

**join-ing** \ˈjɔɪ-nɪŋ\ *n* (14c) 1: the act or an instance of joining one thing to another: JUNCTURE 2 *a*: the place or manner of being joined together *b*: something that joins two things together  
**joint** \ˈjɔɪnt\ *n* [ME *jointe*, fr. OF, fr. *joindre*] (13c) 1 *a*: (1): the point of contact between elements of an animal skeleton with the parts that surround and support it (2): NODE 5b *b*: a part or space included between two articulations, knots, or nodes *c*: a large piece of meat for roasting 2 *a*: a place where two things or parts are joined *b*: a space between the adjacent surfaces of two bodies joined and held together (as by cement or mortar) *c*: a fracture or crack in rock not accompanied by dislocation *d*: the flexing part of a cover along either backbone edge of a book *e*: the junction of two or more members of a framed structure *f*: a union formed by two abutting rails in a track including the elements (as bars and bolts) necessary to hold the abutting rails together *g*: an area at which two ends, surfaces, or edges are attached 3 *a*: a shabby or disreputable place of entertainment *b*: PLACE, ESTABLISHMENT *c slang*: PRISON 2 4: a marijuana cigarette — **joint-ed** \ˈjɔɪn-təd\ *adj* — **joint-ed-ly** *adv* — **joint-ed-ness** *n* — **out of joint** 1 *a* of a bone: having the head slipped from its socket *b*: at variance 2 *a*: DISORDERED 2a *b*: being out of humor: DISSATISFIED  
**joint** *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. pp. of *joindre*, fr. OF] (14c) 1: UNITED, COMBINED (the ~ influences of culture and climate) 2: common to two or more: as *a*: (1): involving the united activity of two or more (~ effort) (2): constituting an activity, operation, or organization in which elements of more than one armed service participate (~ maneuvers) (3): constituting an action or expression of two or more governments (~ peace talks) *b*: shared by or affecting two or more (~ fine) 3: united, joined, or sharing with another (as in a right or status) (~ heirs) 4: being a function of or involving two or more variables and esp. random variables — **joint-ly** *adv*  
**joint** *vb* [ˈjɔɪnt] *vt* (1530) 1: to separate the joints of (as meat) 2 *a*: to unite by a joint: fit together *b*: to provide with a joint: ARTICULATE *c*: to prepare (as a board) for joining by planing the edge ~ *vi* 1: to fit as if by joints (the stones ~ neatly) 2: to form joints as a stage in growth — used esp. of small grains  
**Joint Chiefs of Staff** (1946): a military advisory group composed of the chiefs of staff of the army and air force, the chief of naval operations, and sometimes the commandant of the marine corps  
**joint-er** \ˈjɔɪn-tər\ *n* (1678): one that joints; esp.: any of various tools used in making joints  
**joint grass** *n* (1835): a coarse creeping grass (*Paspalum distichum*) with jointed stems that is used for fodder and for erosion control  
**joint resolution** *n* (1838): a resolution passed by both houses of a legislative body that has the force of law when signed by or passed over the veto of the executive  
**join-tress** \ˈjɔɪn-trəs\ *n* (1602): a woman having a legal jointure  
**joint-stock company** *n* (1776): a company or association consisting of individuals organized to conduct a business for gain and having a joint stock of capital represented by shares owned individually by the members and transferable without the consent of the group  
**join-ture** \ˈjɔɪn-tʃər\ *n* (14c) 1 *a*: an act of joining: the state of being joined *b*: JOINT 2 *a*: an estate settled on a wife to be taken by her in lieu of dower *b*: a settlement on the wife of a freehold estate for her lifetime  
**joint-worm** \ˈjɔɪnt-wɜrm\ *n* (1851): the larva of any of several small chalcid wasps (genus *Harmolita*) that attacks the stems of grain and causes swellings like galls at or just above the first joint  
**joist** \ˈjɔɪst\ *n* [ME *joiste*, fr. MF *giste*, fr. (assumed) VL *jacitum*, fr. L *jacere* to lie — more at ADJACENT] (15c): any of the small timbers or metal beams ranged parallel from wall to wall in a structure to support a floor or ceiling  
**jo-jō-ba** \hə-ˈhō-bə\ *n* [MexSp] (1923): a shrub or small tree (*Simmondsia chinensis* syn. *S. californica*) of the box family of southwestern No. America with edible seeds that yield a valuable liquid wax  
**joke** \ˈjɔk\ *n* [L *lucus*; perh. akin to OHG *gehan* to say, Skt *yācati* he asks] (1670) 1 *a*: something said or done to provoke laughter; esp.: a brief oral narrative with a climactic humorous twist *b*: (1): the humorous or ridiculous element in something (2): an instance of jesting: KIDDING (can't take a ~) *c*: PRACTICAL JOKE *d*: LAUGHING-STOCK 2: something not to be taken seriously: a trifling matter (consider his skiing a ~ — Harold Callender) — often used in negative construction (it is no ~ to be lost in the desert)  
**joke** *vb* *joked*; **jok-ing** *vi* (1670): to make jokes; JEST ~ *vt*: to make the object of a joke: KID — **jok-ing-ly** \ˈjɔk-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*  
**jok-er** \ˈjɔk-ər\ *n* (1729) 1 *a*: a person given to joking: WAG *b*: FELLOW, GUY; esp.: an insignificant, obnoxious, or incompetent person (~a shame to let a ~ like this win — Harold Robbins) 2: a playing card added to a pack as a wild card or as the highest-ranking card 3 *a*: (1): an ambiguous or apparently immaterial clause inserted in a legislative bill to make it inoperative or uncertain in some respect (2): an unsuspected, misleading, or misunderstood clause, phrase, or word in a document that nullifies or greatly alters it *b*: something (as an expedient or stratagem) held in reserve to gain an end or escape from a predicament *c*: an unsuspected or not readily apparent fact, factor, or condition that thwarts or nullifies a seeming advantage  
**jok-ey** also **joky** \ˈjɔk-ē\ *adj* **jok-i-er**; -est (ca. 1825) 1: given to joking 2: HUMOROUS, COMICAL 3: amusingly ridiculous: LAUGH-ABLE — **jok-i-ly** \-kə-lē\ *adv* — **jok-i-ness** \-kə-nəs\ *n*  
**jol-li-fi-ca-tion** \ˈjɔl-li-fə-ˈkə-shən\ *n* (1809): FESTIVITY, MERRYMAKING  
**jol-li-ty** \ˈjɔl-li-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties (14c) 1: the quality or state of being jolly  
**jolly** \ˈjɔli\ *adj* **jol-li-er**; -est [ME *joli*, fr. OF] (14c) 1 *a*: (1): full of high spirits: JOYOUS (2): given to conviviality: JOVIAL *b*: expressing, suggesting, or inspiring gaiety: CHEERFUL 2: extremely pleasant or agreeable: SPLENDID *syn* see MERRY

\ə\ about \ˈkɪtən\ kitten, F table \ˈfɜːr\ further \ə\ ash \ˈæ\ ace \ˈæ\ mop, mar  
 \aʊ\ out \tʃ\ chin \e\ bet \ˈe\ easy \g\ go \ɪ\ hit \ɪ\ ice \j\ job  
 \j\ sing \d\ go \d\ law \d\ boy \θ\ thin \θ\ the \ʊ\ loot \u\ foot  
 \y\ yet \z\ vision \ˈæ\ k, ʰ, æ, œ, u, i, e, ʰ see Guide to Pronunciation



15

(1581) 1: the science of numbers and their operations, interrelations, combinations, generalizations, and abstractions and of space configurations and their structure, measurement, transformations, and generalizations 2: a branch of, operation in, or use of mathematics (the ~ of physical chemistry)

**math-e-ma-ti-za-tion** \ˈmæθ-mə-tə-ˈzā-shən, -mə-thə- \ n (1928) : reduction to mathematical form — **math-e-ma-tize** \ˈmæθ-mə-tīz, -mə-thə- \ vb

**maths** \ˈmæθs/ n pl (1911) chiefly Brit : MATHEMATICS

**mat-in** \ˈmə-tɪn/ adj [ME, fr. OF] (14c) : of or relating to matins or to early morning

**mat-in-al** \ˈmə-tɪ-nəl/ adj (1803) 1 : of or relating to matins 2 : EARLY

**mat-i-nee** or **mat-i-née** \mə-tɪ-n-ˈä/ n [F *matinée*, lit., morning, fr. OF, fr. *matin* morning, fr. L *matutinus*, fr. neut. of *matutinus* of the morning, fr. *Matuta*, goddess of morning; akin to L *maturus* ripe — more at MATURE] (1858) : a musical or dramatic performance or social or public event held in the daytime and esp. the afternoon

**matinee idol** n (1902) : a handsome male performer

**mat-ins** \ˈmə-tɪnz/ n pl but sing or pl in constr, often cap [ME *matines*, fr. OF, fr. LL *matutinae*, fr. L fem. pl. of *matutinus*] (14c) 1 : the night office forming with lauds the first of the canonical hours 2 : MORNING PRAYER

**matr-** or **matr-i-** or **matro-** comb form [L *matr-*, *matr-i-*, fr. *matr-*, *mater*] : mother (*matrarch*) (*matronymic*)

**ma-tri-arch** \mə-trē-ärk/ n (1606) : a female who rules or dominates a family, group, or state; *specif* : a mother who is head and ruler of her family and descendants — **ma-tri-ar-chal** \mə-trē-är-kəl/ adj

**ma-tri-ar-chate** \mə-trē-är-kət-, -kät/ n (1885) : MATRIARCHY 1

**ma-tri-ar-chy** \mə-trē-är-kē/ n, pl **-chies** (1885) 1 : a family, group, or state governed by a matriarch 2 : a system of social organization in which descent and inheritance are traced through the female line

**ma-tri-cide** \mə-trə-sid-, -mä-/ n (1594) 1 [L *matricidium*, fr. *matr-* + *-cidium* -cide] : murder of a mother by her son or daughter 2 [L *matricida*, fr. *matr-* + *-cida* -cide] : one that murders his or her mother — **ma-tri-cid-al** \mə-trə-si-dl-, -mä-/ adj

**ma-tri-cu-late** \mə-tri-kyə-lät/ vb **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** [ML *matriculatus*, pp. of *matriculare*, fr. LL *matricula* public roll, dim. of *matric*, matricist, fr. L, breeding female] vt (1577) : to enroll as a member of a body and esp. of a college or university ~ vi : to become matriculated — **ma-tri-cu-lant** \-lənt/ n — **ma-tri-cu-la-tion** \-tri-kyə-lä-shən/ n

**ma-tri-lin-eal** \mə-trə-ˈli-nē-əl-, -mä-/ adj (1904) : relating to, based on, or tracing descent through the maternal line (~ society) — **ma-tri-lin-eal-ly** \-nē-əl-ē/ adv

**mat-ri-mo-ni-al** \mə-trə-ˈmō-nē-əl-, -nyəl/ adj (15c) : of or relating to marriage, the married state, or married persons — **mat-ri-mo-ni-al-ly** adv

**mat-ri-mo-ny** \mə-trə-ˈmō-nē/ n [ME, fr. MF *matremoine*, fr. L *matrimonium*, fr. *matr-*, *mater* mother, *matron* — more at MOTHER] (14c) : the union of man and woman as husband and wife ; MARRIAGE

**matrimony vine** n (ca. 1818) : a shrub or vine (genus *Lycium*) of the nightshade family with often showy flowers and usu. red berries

**ma-trix** \mə-ˈtriks/ n, pl **ma-tri-ces** \mə-trə-ˈsēz, -mə-/ or **ma-trix-es** \mə-ˈtrik-səz/ [L female animal used for breeding, parent plant, fr. *matr-*, *mater*] (1555) 1 : something within or from which something else originates, develops, or takes form 2 a : a mold from which a relief surface (as a piece of type) is made b : DIE 3a(1) c : an engraved or inscribed die or stamp d : an electroformed impression of a phonograph record used for mass-producing duplicates of the original 3 a : the natural material (as soil or rock) in which something (as a fossil or crystal) is embedded b : material in which something is enclosed or embedded (as for protection or study) 4 a : the intercellular substance in which tissue cells (as of connective tissue) are embedded b : the thickened epithelium at the base of a fingernail or toenail from which new nail substance develops 5 a : a rectangular array of mathematical elements (as the coefficients of simultaneous linear equations) that can be combined to form sums and products with similar arrays having an appropriate number of rows and columns b : something resembling a mathematical matrix esp. in rectangular arrangement of elements into rows and columns c : an array of circuit elements (as diodes and transistors) for performing a specific function 6 : a main clause that contains a subordinate clause

**ma-tron** \mə-trən/ n [ME *matrone*, fr. MF, fr. L *matrona*, fr. *matr-*, *mater*] (14c) 1 a : a married woman usu. marked by dignified maturity or social distinction b : a woman who supervises women or children (as in a school or police station) c : the chief officer in a women's organization 2 : a female animal kept for breeding

**ma-tron-ly** \mə-trən-lē/ adj (1656) : having the character of or suitable to a matron

**matron of honor** (1903) : a bride's principal married wedding attendant

**mat-ro-nym-ic** \mə-trə-ˈni-mik/ n [*matr-* + *-onymic* (as in *patronymic*)] (1794) : a name derived from that of the mother or a maternal ancestor

**matte** or **mat** \ˈmæt/ var of **MAT**

**matte** also **mat** \ˈmæt/ adj [F *mat*, fr. OF, faded, defeated] (ca. 1648) : lacking or deprived of luster or gloss; as a : having a usual smooth even surface free from shine or highlights (~ metals) (a ~ finish) b : having a rough or granular surface

**matte** \ˈmæt/ n [F, fr. MF, crude metal, curdled milk, fr. fem. of *mat* thick, dull, matel] (1839) 1 : a crude mixture of sulfides formed in smelting sulfide ores of metals (as copper, lead, or nickel) 2 : a motion-picture effect in which part of a scene is blocked out and later replaced by footage containing other material (as a background painting)

**mat-ter** \mə-tər/ n [ME *matere*, fr. OF, fr. L *matéria* matter, physical substance, fr. *mater*] (13c) 1 a : a subject under consideration b : 1

Defendant's Corrected Extrinsic Evidence Appendix (Vol. 1)]